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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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THE WORLD FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION *

The world food and agriculture situation (including, of course, forestry and fisheries) is reviewed in detail in a number of documents, notably:

the printed document, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1955;*

the supplement to this report (C 55/4, suppl. 1), which brings the printed review up to date;

the various reports of the Committee on Commodity Problems; and

the report of the Director-General on the selective expansion of agricultural production and consumption (C 55/10).

The report on the state of food and agriculture this year departs from its traditional pattern and reviews developments in the whole decade since the war.

As the Director-General has said in his introduction to the report, during these years we have seen more rapid progress than ever before in technical methods of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and a great increase in their application, largely because of greatly strengthened extension and advisory services.

There have also been great advances in the social and economic approach to agriculture. In many countries, particularly in the Far East, large schemes of land reform have been undertaken to improve the security of the cultivator. An important start has been made in many countries towards the co-ordinated programming of agricultural development and forest policy. We are beginning to survey the living resources of the sea and to develop techniques of fish culture, particularly in inland waters, which in time may have far-reaching results. Widespread attempts have been made to limit the fluctuations of farm prices and to give agriculture a measure of economic security never before enjoyed. There is an increasing awareness among governments of problems of nutrition, the findings of nutritional science are being applied more widely than ever before, for example to secure minimum levels of nutrition for children and mothers. A real beginning has been made in the more systematic development of the agricultural and forest resources of the underdeveloped parts of the world, aided by international schemes of investment and technical assistance, with the object of tackling the deep-seated problems of low productivity, rural poverty, and undernourishment in these regions.

These are only a few of the striking developments of the past ten years. If, therefore, in my statement today I give more attention to our current and future economic problems and difficulties — inevitably the matters which will mainly concern the Conference — I do so with the full realization of the tremendous distance we have covered since the dark days which followed the war.

I should like to come now to the present situation, and there the first point I would make is that there has been no really fundamental change since your last session two years ago. We reported then that world per caput agricultural production, which had fallen by some 10 to 15 percent at the end of the war, had in 1952/53 regained, and indeed slightly exceeded, its prewar level. We emphasized, however, that the disparities of production and consumption between the more and less developed regions of the world were no smaller, but, if anything, greater, than before the war, and that little impression had yet been made on the basic problems of undernourishment and rural poverty in the underdeveloped countries. We pointed out also that in North America, and to a lesser extent in some other parts of the world, mounting surpluses and falling farm prices indicated that the production of some commodities had already outstripped market demand.

* Statement made by A. H. Boerma, Director of the Economics Division, at the Eighth Session of the FAO Conference, Rome, November 1955.

That broad summary would still be true today. Production has continued to expand in the less developed parts of the world from the greatly reduced postwar levels at a rate slightly in excess of population. But in spite of the high level of world economic activity and demand, and in spite of vigorous efforts in North America and elsewhere to move surplus supplies into consumption and to curtail the production of surplus commodities, stock-piles, except of a few products, have not diminished, but if anything have continued to grow. If they increased more slowly last year than in earlier years, it was due as much to poor crops in some countries as to increased consumption or to a planned reduction of output. The heavy crops harvested this year may well lead to a further considerable rise in stocks in 1955/56, and there have lately been some indications of the emergence of surplus problems in some of the underdeveloped regions. Since they regained their prewar level, neither per caput world production nor the level of world trade in agricultural products have shown any appreciable increase.

This lack of real progress seems to me a most significant point, and it is important to consider why it should be.

If per caput production has not increased significantly over the last two years, it is not because human needs are satisfied. There must be nearly as many underfed, underclothed, and badly housed people in the world today as there were two years ago. It is only to a limited extent because of unfavorable weather and poor crops. It is not because there were no technical means of further expanding production. No one who recalls the remarkable increase of production in North America during the war and in Western Europe during the last decade, or who remembers the rapid spread of better technical methods, can doubt that the world could have produced more food during the last two years. In a few countries, indeed, much government activity in these last few years has had to be devoted to restricting rather than expanding agricultural production.

If, therefore, per caput production is still barely above the prewar level, it is not for lack either of human needs nor of agricultural resources, but primarily because the effective demand was not there, even at times for certain products grown commercially in the underdeveloped countries.

This seems to me the essential point which we must keep before us throughout this session of the Conference, since it is likely to reflect the conditions under which we shall probably be working throughout the next decade. The level of purchasing power is likely to be the effective ceiling of both production and consumption for some time to come.

I am not going to predict that the agricultural surplus situation will continue indefinitely, though it seems evident that surpluses are not the short-term problem that we hoped they might be at the time of the last session. But short of some major drought or other natural disaster, it does appear that, for the world as a whole, *potential* production during the years immediately ahead is likely to be in excess of effective market demand. We should therefore lay our plans accordingly.

The first conclusion to which this leads is that if we are to make headway towards the objectives of FAO, governments must give the same attention in the future to expanding consumption as they have given in the past and must continue to give to expanding production.

The second is that we must achieve greater flexibility of production, so that we can produce what can be sold, where it can be sold, and can avoid further over-production of commodities of which we already have too much.

These conclusions are in no way different from those reached at the last session of the Conference. Nor indeed could they be, since the basic situation has not materially changed. They are also the points singled out at the June meeting of the FAO Council as the key issues for consideration. To these two points, however, I would add three others, which to some extent derive from them:

> How can we increase world trade in agricultural products, not as an end in itself, but in ways that will increase human welfare?
>
> What can be done to improve the economic position of agricultural people, which in most countries has not kept up with the general rise in living standards and in some cases is actually deteriorating?
>
> How far can we use existing agricultural surpluses to speed up economic development in the less developed parts of the world?

All these questions are discussed in some detail in Chapter VII of *The State of Food and Agriculture 1955*. I would add that progress in all these fields could be promoted by a greater degree of co-ordination of national policies.

Means of Expanding Consumption

The problem of expanding consumption is fundamental. It embraces not only our basic attack on malnutrition and want, but also such immediate problems as the disposal of agricultural surpluses.

The root cause of underconsumption is of course poverty, which is largely a reflection of low productivity, and it is clear that underconsumption will not be overcome until per caput national income in underdeveloped countries approaches

more closely to the level of the wealthier ones. I shall not at this stage discuss this question, since many aspects go beyond the province of FAO, except to say that agriculture and related processing and marketing industries form so large a sector of the economy, particularly of underdeveloped countries, that any action taken to improve agriculture will in itself make a material contribution to national prosperity. I shall concentrate rather on those aspects of increasing consumption which fall quite clearly within the field of FAO.

There is, for example, consumer and nutritional education. Some of the malnutrition in underdeveloped countries could be prevented if people were better informed on these questions. Even with no rise in cash income, rural people could often greatly improve their diets and health by producing more vegetables and other protective foods on their own holdings and preserving them for consumption throughout the year. Even when there is some rise in consumers' income, as temporarily during the boom caused by the Korean war, it is liable to be spent on foods of little nutritional value. These and similar considerations point strongly to the need to intensify work, especially in underdeveloped countries, on consumer education and home economics, including food preservation.

Next there are schemes, already used in many countries, of supplying protective foods free or at a reduced price to school children and other special groups. These schemes, which are likely to pay a rich dividend of health in the next generation, already draw to a large extent on surplus stocks, for example through the United Nations Children's Fund, and the use of surpluses for such purposes could probably be extended. We must all deplore the continued existence of hunger in the midst of plenty. Yet, there are real difficulties, as in all schemes of surplus disposal, in ensuring that such consumption is strictly additional, and that it does not constrict the market for domestic producers or imperil future domestic production. We should, therefore, perhaps consider, even more fully and systematically than before, how existing food surpluses could be more widely used to relieve malnutrition all over the world, especially among children and other vulnerable groups.

These special distribution schemes, however valuable, are clearly of limited application. It may be, therefore, that the most realistic approach to the problem of raising consumption levels (apart from the long-term solution through higher national income) will lie in a determined effort to reduce the cost of agricultural products to the consumer. For many foods the response to a change in price seems to be even greater than the response to an increase in income, at least in developed countries. The effect may be greater in countries with inadequate food consumption levels, but on this point we have so far little information. Even where price elasticity is low, however, there may be possibilities of transforming the commodities into others with a higher price elasticity, such as livestock productos. In this connection the system used both before and since the war of selling denatured grain or potatoes at reduced prices for livestock feeding seems to merit further study as a possible means of surplus disposal.

We drew attention at the last session of the Conference, and again in *The State of Food and Agriculture 1954*, to the rather limited extent to which falling farm prices have been reflected in retail food prices. This is still the case. There are several reasons. One has been the natural tendency to withdraw consumer subsidies on foodstuffs as their prices have fallen. Another is the normal lag in the response of retail prices to changes in farm or wholesale prices. A third, and perhaps the most important, is the tendency for marketing margins to widen, among other things because of the demand for increased services, or more elaborate processing, or because of higher labor and transport costs.

On average, and with many variations between commodities and countries, distribution and processing account for something like half the final cost of foodstuffs to the consumer, and here there is certainly considerable scope for rationalization and savings. In underdeveloped countries, inadequate storage and transport facilities, or unsuitable meththods of preparing products for the market result in ods of preparing products for the market result in final cost. The small scale of operations, inefficient market organization, the lack of resources on the side of peasant producers, together with inadequate market information, open the door to speculative practices. Even in many of the more developed countries, systems of marketing have shown little improvement over the last half century, and the farmer is commonly in a weak bargaining position in relation to merchants and distributors who normally dispose of much greater financial resources.

During the period of acute shortage, it was natural for primary attention to be given to production rather than distribution problems. In the last year or two, however, there is evidence from countries as diverse as the United Kingdom, Colombia, and Burma, for example, of much greater interest (notably among producers and producers' organizations) in marketing problems, including the cooperative marketing of farm produce. The same trend is apparent in the growing number of requests for technical assistance in marketing.

The Conference may wish to consider how this trend can be strengthened. At the last session it

was recommended that countries should review their systems of agricultural marketing, and it may be of value to ask for reports to FAO on the main problems and on recent developments in this for comparative analysis.

The main object, I would suggest, in all work on marketing should be to reduce the cost to the consumer by greater marketing efficiency and in this way to raise levels of consumption.

Last, but by no means least, I come to the main component of the retail cost of agricultural products: the cost of production. Here many countries are already making vigorous attempts, e.g., through improved extension services, to reduce production costs through greater efficiency, and a large part of FAO's work in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries is directed to this end. The primary objective is to improve agricultural productivity, in some instances as a means of reducing the burden of price supports. But to the extent that the lower prices which should become possible without detriment to farm income can be passed on to consumers, this work should also aid greatly in raising consumption levels.

However, there are often serious obstacles to adopting improved methods of agriculture. In spite of widespread land reform since the war, farmers in many countries still have little security of tenure, or can retain for their own use only a fraction of any additional production. They therefore have little inducement to improve their methods. The size of many holdings, even in the more developed countries, is too small for economic working or the full use of modern methods. Another obstacle is the lack of credit or other financial (C 55/24) brings out the great disparities between which, though more profitable, are initially more expensive. A paper presented to the Conference (C/55/24) brings out the great disparities between countries and the very limited institutional resources available in most underdeveloped and in many other countries. A recent survey by the Indian Reserve Bank shows strikingly the dependence of peasant farmers on loans at high interest rates from merchants and moneylenders. All these considerations are important in attacking the problem of reducing production costs, and in turn of helping to raise consumption levels.

As I said earlier, the problem of increasing consumption is fundamental. It is fundamental, not only for eliminating want and achieving the objectives of FAO, but also for the disposal of present surpluses, and for further progress in agricultural production and the improvement of rural well-being. From the latter standpoints, it is important in the wealthier countries as well as in those still suffering from widespread malnutrition. Yet, one cannot avoid the impression that the improvement of consumption levels, even in the less well-fed countries, is seldom a primary objective of government policy; that compared with such things as export outlets, import savings, treasury commitments, farm income, or marketing interests, it receives only secondary consideration; that the influence of changes in food and agricultural policy on consumption levels are not often fully thought through. It seems to me that the Conference might well consider how to ensure that greater attention is given to this aspect. It might, for example, be useful to ask all Member States to report to FAO on the probable effect on consumption levels of major recent and contemplated changes in food and agricultural policy, including price policy, so that a clearer view could be obtained of where we are moving, and of what more countries might do (consistent with other vital interests) to promote the consumption of food and agricultural products, especially those in surplus supply or of special value to health.

Greater Flexibility of Production

The widespread adoption of price supports for agricultural products has often been pointed to as an obstacle to lower prices and therefore increased consumption, and when they are unrealistically high and unrelated to recent technological developments, this must be true. I would prefer, however, to discuss price supports primarily from another angle: the danger that they may impose too great a rigidity on the pattern of agricultural production, and may sometimes intensify the problem of surpluses by making it profitable to maintain or even raise the level of production for particular commodities after market demand for them has been satisfied. Price supports, however important and indeed essential for social and economic stability, may thus have a dual effect: on the one hand, they increase production and on the other hand, they reduce consumption in comparison with the levels which would be reached under free market conditions.

Nevertheless, the actual course of production in the last few years has in some directions shown a considerable degree of flexibility, as is apparent from the Director-General's report on the selective expansion of production and consumption, particularly where market demand has been strong. The recent rapid growth of some types of livestock production in North America and Western Europe is a good example. Where a strong market demand has not resulted in such a response, as in the case of cacao, there are sometimes special circumstances which affect the incentive to producers.

On the other hand, it has proved difficult to limit the production of commodities which enjoy price support, e.g., wheat and cotton, when supply has currently outrun market demand. Thus certain systems of price support contribute to the build-up of structural, as distinct from temporary or seasonal, surpluses of agricultural products, directly in exporting countries, and indirectly when used in importing countries by reducing their import requirements.

During and since the war, many system of price support have been tried in different countries; some are based on production costs, some on a parity formula, some on an estimate of over-all farm income; some imply quantitative limitations; some are based on so-called deficiency payments. A preliminary examination of the various systems in *The State of Food and Agriculture 1955* suggests that some are much more likely than others to impose a rigidity on the pattern of agricultural production or to increase the obstacles to international trade.

The effects of price support policies often reach far beyond the borders of the country immediately concerned. They may result in a level of stocks which, however securely held, gives rise to fears of price instability on world markets. They may necessitate restrictions on trade. If set at a fairly high level, they may encourage a large competitive production in other countries. In these and other ways the international effects of national price support policies are becoming more and more important. However great the economic and social value of price supports to the domestic economies, which most of us fully appreciate, these international effects cannot be ignored and demand close study.

The most appropriate system of price support will naturally vary from product to product and from country to country. Nevertheless, this seems to be a field where the pooling of experience of different countries might be of great value. A comparative study by a group of specialists of the advantages and drawbacks under different conditions of the various methods now being used might be of help to Member Nations. The Conference may wish to give some thought to this suggestion.

Here, both a general and a commodity approach is of value. In a resolution passed two years ago, the Conference asked that studies should be made of the international effects of national policies for major agricultural products, particularly those important in international trade. In line with this request, the Committee on Commodity Problems has undertaken a review of these issues for grain, based on a secretariat study. [1] A similar study for livestock products is now in preparation. We found, in studying these questions, that the assessment of long-term trends of supply and demand for the commodities concerned is particularly relevant as a background for the better understanding of these policies and their international implications. For this reason, we intend to pursue work on basic commodity trends, as far as resources permit.

Trade in Agricultural Products

It is pointed out in *The State of Food and Agriculture 1955* that while the volume of world trade as a whole was in 1954 more than 50 percent greater than before the war, world trade in agricultural products had not shared in the general increase, but since 1951 had remained stationary at about the prewar level.

This reflects the results of opposing trends for different commodities. World trade in food grain has declined with the progress of agricultural recovery, while trade in feed grain has increased. Trade in rubber shows a long-term rising trend, while trade in most natural fibers has tended to decline. To a large extent, however, the stagnation of agricultural trade reflects the growing tendency towards greater agricultural self-sufficiency. But for recent (and possibly temporary) increase in agricultural imports by the Communist group of countries from Western Europe, the Caribbean, Oceania, and lately from the Near East, trade in agricultural products would probably have been rather less than before the war.

There are usually good and sufficient reasons for policies of greater agricultural self-sufficiency, and I would not suggest that we should attempt to raise the level of world trade in farm products as an end in itself, but only insofar as it is of mutual benefit to Member Nations. The recent stagnation may in any event prove to be a passing phase. Reduced international tension and general convertibility of currencies would aid in a renewed expansion. So, too, would more flexible systems of farm price support. Rising income and demand in the underdeveloped countries should in time lead to a further trade expansion. Within the more limited agricultural field, an increased level of trade might result from improvements in grading and marketing, and also from an increased production for export of a few commodities, such as cacao and beef, for which international demand is still strong. Measures for a greater degree of price stability on international markets, which would remove some of the risks of production for export, might also make a considerable contribution to trade expansion, apart from their intrinsic value. On balance, however, prospects for any major expansion of international trade in farm products during the

[1] FAO, *The International Effects of National Grain Policies*, Commodity Policy Study No. 8. Rome, September 1955.

next few years seem somewhat limited, and this is a factor which all countries would do well to bear in mind when framing their agricultural policies.

On the side of price stabilization, work has been done by FAO, under the auspices of the Committee on Commodity Problems, on two commodities — rice and olive oil. As regards the latter, a draft agreement drawn up by a CCP Working Party has been adopted recently, in all its major provisions, by a United Nations Conference on Olive Oil which had been called at FAO's request. On rice, consultations are in an early preparatory stage, but some progress of substance has been made in sorting out possible alternatives for an international arrangement, and the main issues that would have to be faced under each of these alternatives. In addition, we are, of course, also closely associated with work proceeding on the operation of, or negotiations for, agreements on agricultural products under other auspices.

The FAO Conference has frequently reaffirmed its faith in the value of international commodity agreements. Progress so far has been modest but there is no reason, on the whole, to be discouraged. The effort for more, and more effective, international agreements for commodities or groups of commodities should be fully sustained. It is also important, however, to recognize the "facts of life" of present-day market rigidities and of the powerful influence of national policies, which at times conflict, or at least *could* conflict, with international arrangements. This is where supplementary intergovernmental consultations can perform a useful role. The need for such supplementary consultations exists, even for those commodities where some measure of co-ordination has been achieved through contractual obligations under international agreements — seeing that such contractual obligations, valuable as they may be, cannot easily go to the very crux of direct binding commitments in regard to the national policies of participating countries, both importing and exporting. We shall try to do our best to serve you in the exploration of these questions, which in the world today are perhaps among the most pressing, from the viewpoint of producers and consumers alike.

Farm Income

Changes in price relations between agricultural and non-agricultural products during the war and postwar years lifted agricultural producers in most countries out of the depressed conditions of the thirties. Greater agricultural and general prosperity since the war, combined with direct governmental encouragement, resulted in higher levels of farm income and investment, which in turn largely contributed to the remarkable expansion and increased efficiency of agriculture during the past decade. Moreover, widespread price supports now protect a large part of the world's agricultural producers from the catastrophic depressions which they have experienced in the past.

Nevertheless, one of the disquieting developments of the last few years has been the failure, except in a few countries, of farm populations to share in the general rise in per caput income and living standards during a period of remarkable economic advance. In many countries there has in fact been a marked downward trend. In spite of the relatively prosperous condition of farming compared with the prewar period, earnings and incomes in agriculture in the great majority of countries are well below those in other occupations.

Incomes in agriculture depend to a large extent on the relative levels of farm and non-farm prices. But also, as in other industries, they depend to a large extent on the level of labor productivity. In the more advanced countries productivity in agriculture appears to have risen as fast as in most other occupations. In underdeveloped countries, however, it remains at a very low level. Technical improvements offer the means to raise productivity both per man and per hectare, given a certain level of investment. But these possibilities cannot be fully utilized until the general economic development of these countries has gone much further, so that their rural over-population is reduced and their urban markets for farm products greatly enlarged. In a country in which the majority of the population lives on the land, the outlets which would permit a high level of productivity are limited. Export outlets are the only alternative and, as I have said, at present these seem unlikely to show any great expansion in the years immediately ahead.

The conclusion, and it is not of course a new one, is that future progress in agriculture and in raising rural living standards, especially in underdeveloped countries, will depend to a great extent on the rate at which urban industry is able to provide new outlets for agricultural products and to absorb manpower from the land. In underdeveloped countries industrialization and other forms of non-agricultural development may prove one of the most effective means of agricultural development, even though an indirect one.

The Use of Surpluses to Speed Economic Development

This leads me to a final point. In the postwar years, general economic development has frequently had to be slowed down because of the danger of inflation. In the less wealthy countries, where a large part of all earnings is spent on food, this danger is reduced if ample supplies of foodstuffs

are available to absorb much of the increased spending power. Thus agricultural development in turn provides the essential base for industrialization, and the two processes must proceed hand in hand. It follows that investment to speed up the economic development of underdeveloped countries is likely to have a far greater effect on the world consumption of farm products than the same amount of investment in more developed countries, where a much smaller part of any additional earnings is spent on food.

A new possibility, to which increasing attention is being given, is the utilization of surplus stocks of foodstuffs as a form of capital for economic development. The difficulties and the need for safeguards to avoid disturbance to markets or to agricultural development in recipient countries are no less than in other forms of surplus disposal. But in certain conditions, e.g., when unused manpower is available, when wages are at a low level so that the major part of any additional earnings is spent on food, and when lack of skilled managerial staff is not in itself a bottleneck, it should be possible to use agricultural surpluses to speed some forms of economic development, e.g., the construction of roads or irrigation dams. Some aspects of this question were explored in the Indian Pilot Survey. [2]

One approach might be to set up national food reserves in underdeveloped countries from surplus stocks in other regions. These reserves would not be drawn upon unless inflationary pressures resulting from intensified economic development, or, of course, serious crop failures, led to a marked rise in food prices. An extension of this idea would be also to use such national reserves as a buffer stock to reduce price fluctuations.

I have in this statement intentionally dealt less with the achievements of the postwar years or with the current situation, on which ample documentation is available, than with the problems which seem to lie ahead and possible means by which they might be tackled. As I said at the beginning, the basic situation has not changed fundamentally since the last session of the Conference, and therefore the policies which seem necessary are also very much the same as those which were recommended by the last session.

We need to give greater attention to methods of increasing consumption, especially by reducing the cost to the consumer by greater efficiency of production and distribution.

We need to achieve greater flexibility of production, and to find how to combine this with the greater stability and security to farmers which have resulted from price supports.

We must continue our efforts to achieve greater stability of prices of agricultural products in world trade, and in this and other ways to overcome the stagnation of international trade in these commodities.

We must seek to raise farm income to levels nearer to those enjoyed in other occupations, above all by greater productivity and efficiency.

Finally, we must continue our efforts to dispose of existing surpluses, as far as possible in ways which will speed economic development in the less developed parts of the world.

What we need at this stage is not so much new policies, as an even greater vigor in implementing those already formulated. I do not in any sense apologize for not suggesting new and exciting lines of development. I am convinced that we can make an immense contribution to human welfare by persisting wholeheartedly with the policies which have already been laid down; and by regarding the surpluses of some commodities which have accumulated not as a disaster, but as a capital asset which we must find how best to use for human betterment. However complex the economics of the subject, the plain fact is that from the nutritional, or I would rather say from the human, point of view, we have not got too much food in the world. We still do not have enough. We must not follow the policies of despair of former years by burning our surpluses or dumping them into the sea. We can use them to raise living standards all over the world.

To conclude, however, I would emphasize that none of the problems which I have raised can be dealt with in isolation. Nor can major policy developments in one country be carried through without repercussions in other countries. These sessions of the FAO Conference give us an opportunity to look at the problems of food and agriculture as a whole and in the round, taking full account of the inter-relations of different problems and of the views of countries other than our own. It is this which gives them their unique value.

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[2] FAO, *Uses of Agricultural Surpluses to Finance Economic Development in Under-developed Countries: A Pilot Study in India.* Commodity Policy Study No. 6. Rome, June 1955.

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SELECTIVE EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION - I*

When the Seventh Session of the FAO Conference met in Rome in November 1953, the world food and agricultural situation had changed considerably since the previous session held two years earlier. Burdensome stocks of some commodities had piled up in certain countries and it was natural to question whether agricultural expansion had not already gone too far. The Conference did not accept this view. It emphasized, however, that while a further expansion of production was essential in view of the rapid growth of population and rising standards of living, any further increase should be selective. More consideration than was necessary during the period of acute shortage should be given to whether additional quantities of each main commodity were needed (from the point of view of market demand as well as of nutritional and other needs), and where any additional supplies could be produced most advantageously. It stressed particularly the increased importance, in the new circumstances, of positive measures to raise levels of consumption. These general principles of "selective expansion" were endorsed by the Eighth Session of the Conference when it met in November 1955.

The 1953 Session of the Conference recommended that Member Governments should review their food and agricultural policies to see whether any modification would be advantageous in the changed world conditions. It recognized that each government must settle its own policies in the light of its own circumstances, but drew up a rather comprehensive list of criteria which could usefully be borne in mind in any reappraisal of production policies. The main points were as follows:

1. *The likely trend of domestic requirements,* taking into account the growth of population, expected changes in national income, any nutritional shortcomings in the diet, and the extent to which demand might be increased by lower costs of production and distribution.
2. *The agricultural potentialities of the country,* including not only climate and land and water resources, but also the average size of farms and intensity of cultivation, the size and technical skill of the rural labor force, etc.
3. *Economic considerations,* including the relative costs of domestic production and imports, export prospects, any difficulties of external payments, and the need to integrate agricultural development with the general economic development.
4. *Social and non-economic factors,* such as the maintenance and stability of farm income, unemployment, security considerations, etc.

Brief comments were added on some of the means by which policies for a selective expansion of production might be implemented, e.g., publicizing the broad lines of policy and the reasons for its adoption in order to enlist the support of farmers and the general public; the provision of credit, including supervised credit; price policies, measures to ensure adequate supplies of essential production requisites at prices which farmers could afford, etc.

On the consumption side, primary emphasis was laid on the reduction of costs. It was pointed out that the problem of reconciling adequate prices to producers with prices satisfactory to consumers would be eased to the extent that costs of production and distribution could be reduced. Other means of raising per caput consumption which were discussed included subsidies to reduce the retail price of particular products of special importance to health, schemes to reduce the cost of food to particular groups (e.g., school children), the reduction of import duties or domestic taxes on particular foods, and increased popular education in nutrition and home economics.

These ideas reflected much of the thinking which led originally to the establishment of FAO and which had already formed the basis of FAO's activities in agricultural programming and planning. But it seemed important to restate them in the context of the new conditions which had emerged. Selective expansion was not, of course, thought of as a quick remedy for the present difficulties with surpluses, but rather as a continuing policy which, however, by promoting a better adjustment of production to consumption and by measures inteded to raise consumption levels, would minimize the danger of the appearance of new surpluses. It did not imply that production should be switched into new or untried directions, but rather that farmers should be helped to adjust their output to changes in demand and in accordance with national economic and other need. The main role of governments

* This article is a shortened version of a report prepared for the Eighth Session of the FAO Conference, November 1955. The second part of this article will appear in the January 1956 issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics.*

was to assist these developments, in particular by removing such obstacles as restrictive trade practices and the lack of technical knowledge, and by modifying price policies favoring expansion in directions where it was no longer required.

The 1953 Session of the FAO Conference requested the Director-General to aid Member Countries, on request, in formulating and implementing policies of selective expansion, to assemble information on the progress made in developing such policies, and, where feasible, to promote intergovernmental consultations at a regional level for the co-ordination of national policies.

The work of FAO in this field has been of two main types. Assistance has been rendered to Member Countries on request, both under the Regular and the Technical Assistance Programs, in establishing and implementing food and agricultural policies in line with the general principles recommended. Regional consultations have been held in Latin America, the Near East, and the Far East, where questions arising in the practical application of policies of selective expansion have been discussed between neighboring countries with similar climatic, economic, or cultural backgrounds and with broadly similar problems, with the object of clarifying the main issues involved, and of exploring the extent to which a complementary development of national agricultures in these regions might be possible, with a consequent expansion of trade. At the regional consultation in the Near East, an expert working party was established for a more detailed examination of certain specific problems of intra-regional trade and of agricultural development. It is likely that similar working parties may prove useful in other regions. In Latin America, a particularly fruitful meeting was recently held jointly with the Economic Commission for Latin America, at which not only agricultural but also other departments concerned with economic planning were represented.

No regional consultations were considered necessary in Western Europe, where adequate machinery for intergovernmental discussions on most aspects of food and agricultural policy has been available for some years through the Economic Commission for Europe and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, or in North America and Oceania because of the rather few governments concerned, while for lack of sufficient staff resources it has not yet been possible to hold consultations in Africa.

The next section of this report reviews, region by region, the main problems and developments in recent years in the field of selective expansion. Some comments are included from the point of view of the principles laid down by the 1953 Session of the Conference, and in some instances suggestions are made for further progress. For completeness, and because developments in one country or region inevitably impinge upon others, it has been thought appropriate to include also a review of some developments in this field in countries that are not members of FAO. A final section briefly discusses how far recent developments in the world food and agricultural situation have been in line with the recommendations of the Conference.

North America

North America reacted to the great wartime and postwar demand for agricultural products by vastly increasing its agricultural production. While domestic demand has been sustained at a high level throughout the postwar period, exports started to decline with the recovery of production in the rest of the world. Surpluses of a number of commodities have accumulated, largest in the case of wheat and cotton, though surpluses of several other commodities in the United States have also become burdensome. The total investment of the United States Commodity Credit Corporation in stocks and in loans to farmers stood at over $7,000 million at the end of the fiscal year 1954/55, and is expected to increase further.

Although government price policies prevent the full impact of these surpluses from being felt on prices paid to farmers, farm prices have nevertheless slowly declined. Coupled with reductions in acreages, this has led to a steady fall in farm income. From 1951 to 1954, real income from agriculture fell about 20 percent in the United States; in Canada the fall was more than 40 percent, but the sharp decline in 1954 was mainly due to the bad wheat harvest.

Unlike other regions of the world, recent difficulties in North America spring not from too small, but from too large a volume of output. The main problems are therefore how to adjust agricultural output to the reduced export demand without further depressing farm income, and how to maintain export markets and dispose of existing surpluses without disorganizing international trade or dislocating domestic production in countries receiving surplus stocks.

In North America, the main instrument of governments for influencing the volume and pattern of agricultural production is the policy of price supports. While this policy was very successful in securing an expansion of production during the war years, recent efforts in the United States to limit the increases which it has led to have been less effective. In Canada, policies of restriction have not been applied, but in 1954 bad weather caused a sharp reduction in grain output. The main safeguards against over-production in United States schemes of price supports are area allotments and

marketing quotas, coupled with some flexibility of price support levels. In the last few years these safeguards have been strengthened by a greater degree of flexibility in support prices, while the method of computing the basic parity price has been brought up to date, and an entirely new system of price support introduced for wool. However, these measures have not yet been successful in preventing further increases in stocks.

Funds have also been provided to facilitate the disposal of United States government stocks for special relief schemes, both at home and abroad, and more particularly to make possible sales abroad at world market prices (often lower than United States support prices) in currencies other than U.S. dollars or by barter arrangements, while government services have been put to work to increase commercial exports. At the same time, assurance has been given to other exporting countries that these measures will not be used to win for the United States an undue share in world export markets.

Recent Action

Production. In the United States support prices for wheat and maize were lowered and the wheat acreage, as well as the acreage under maize in the so-called commercial area, were restricted. The cotton acreage was reduced by 15 percent to the legal minimum and limitations placed on some types of tobacco. High yields due to favorable weather and improved technical methods have, however, largely offset the expected cut in output, and stocks are not likely to be reduced. Moreover, the 31 million acres taken from wheat and cotton have been largely put under feed crops. Near record crops are expected for maize and barley and new records for oats, sorghums, and soybeans. Stocks of coarse grain, however, are not as excessive as those of wheat, and they have a greater elasticity of demand. In Canada, the 1954 wheat crop was greatly reduced by bad weather and rust, but the 1955 crop may be the third largest in history in spite of a further cut of 2 million acres in the area planted. Here, too, the land diverted from wheat has mainly been put under coarse grain.

United States farmers have again voted to restrict the wheat acreage in 1956/57 to the statutory minimum, while the support price for that year will be lowered from 82.5 to 76 percent of parity ($2.04 to $1.81 per bushel).

In contrast to these attempts to reduce the production of some crops, there has been a marked expansion in some sectors of North American agriculture (see Table 1). Greatly increased rice production has given rise to problems of disposal and the area has had to be curtailed. There has also been a steady increase in the output of sugar.

Table 1. — North America: Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	*Indices: 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	42 024	129	116	82
Maize	84 177	100	97	90
Rice (paddy)	1 780	123	134	150
All grain	169 601	107	102	94
Sugar (raw value)	2 969	103	112	117
Soybeans	6 903	119	108	137
Groundnuts	943	66	76	50
Citrus fruit	6 244	107	119	120
Apples	2 849	79	80	77
Tobacco	962	113	103	112
Cotton (lint)	2 965	111	120	100
Milk (total)	60 052	99	104	106
Butter	884	88	100	102
Eggs	3 774	107	108	112
Beef and veal	5 293	100	129	135
Pigmeat	5 125	113	97	97

The main developments, however, have been on the livestock side. Beef production has increased sharply in the last few years, and there has also been a steady rise in the output of milk and eggs. Pork production, on the other hand, has declined appreciably since 1952. The large crops of coarse grain now being harvested are likely to be reflected later in further increases in meat production.

Domestic consumption. Main reliance in expanding consumption has been placed on maintaining and raising per caput levels of income. A recent more specific measure to raise consumption, however, was the lowering of the price of butter in the United States. In spite of the relatively high incomes in North America some increase in consumption, even of staples, could be achieved if the level of the lowest income groups could be raised (cf. *The State of Food and Agriculture 1954*, p. 72), but the general trend of rising incomes is likely to be felt mainly in increased consumption of protective foods with a high income elasticity. One factor which has restricted consumption, particularly of more expensive foods, has been the high level and rising trend of marketing margins. Owing to steadily increasing costs of distribution, especially of labor, and more elaborate methods of processing, packing, and retailing, marketing margins for foodstuffs in the United States have risen from 48 to 58 percent of the retail value between 1946 and 1955. Retail prices of food as a whole have reflected the decline in farm prices to a very small extent. Consumer preference for highly processed and prepared foodstuffs makes substantial reductions in retail margins in North America rather difficult.

Foreign trade. Under the various titles of the Agricultural Trade and Development Act of 1954

(Public Law 480), the United States had by the end of the fiscal year 1954/55 sold, distributed, or committed a total of $1,200 million of commodities. The bulk was in sales, gifts, or barter deals abroad, but about $118 million worth of dairy products were donated to school-lunch programs, charitable institutions, and for relief of needy persons at home.

The main efforts of the United States and Canadian Governments, however, have been directed towards increasing outlets for normal exports, especially for wheat, exports of which declined about 40 percent between 1952 and 1954. Vigorous efforts are being made by the United States Government to recapture old and to develop new export markets. Special missions have been sent abroad by the Department of Agriculture to find new outlets for surplus commodities; export prices of stocks held by the Government have been adjusted downward to competitive world market levels, even if this meant substantial losses to the holding agency, and credit has been granted by the Export-Import Bank to finance the export of cotton, mainly to Japan. Canada, on the other hand, has relied on its established export markets, particularly the United Kingdom. The share of Canada in total international wheat exports has fallen considerably since 1952/53 and concern is being felt about the possibility that further United States surplus disposal measures may continue to make inroads into Canadian export outlets, not only for wheat but also, on a smaller scale, for dairy products.

Conclusions

The surplus situation in North America was thus scarcely mitigated in 1954/55, and in spite of recent measures the heavy crops expected in 1955 seem likely to aggravate the situation still further. It is to be expected that the United States will adopt further vigorous measures to prevent a continued piling up of surplus commodities, while Canada may take steps to check any further fall in its share of the world market for wheat.

It begins to appear, however, that North American difficulties arise not merely from the overproduction of certain commodities, but from general agricultural overproduction in relation to effective demand. Food supplies in North America are more than adequate for its population by nutritional standards, though some increase in consumption might be expected from lower retail prices. It is very doubtful in present circumstances if its exports can be increased on the scale necessary to solve the problem. Still more stringent measures of restriction may therefore have to be considered, e.g., by taking part of the agricultural area entirely out of production or shifting it from tilled crops to grass or pasture to conserve soil fertility. This might further accelerate the recent rapid fall in the North American farm population and thus tend to maintain the per caput income.

The surplus stocks in North America have also given rise to great uncertainties in the rest of the world, even though cautious policies of surplus disposal have so far avoided any major disorganization of world markets. It is in fact mainly the emergence of these stocks that has obliged governments in other parts of the world to re-examine their food and agricultural policies and to think along the lines of the selective expansion of production and consumption.

Oceania

The population of Oceania has expanded very rapidly in recent years, a high rate of natural increase being reinforced by considerable immigration, especially into Australia. Industrial expansion has also been very rapid. Thus domestic demand for agricultural products has increased steadily and should continue to do so. Per caput consumption of food, including protective foods, is very high and there has been no need for special measures to expand it, though food subsidies, school milk programs, etc., have been continued. The central problems of Australian and New Zealand agriculture are: (1) how best to increase output fast enough to satisfy this growing domestic demand and at the same time maintain and increase the volume of exportable supplies, since Australia and New Zealand depend very largely on their exports of wool, wheat, meat, and dairy products to cover their rapidly rising import requirements, and balance-of-payments crises or the fear of them have been a feature of the postwar period; and (2) whether markets can be found for a sufficient volume of exports at the price levels required by current costs of production.

Investment in agriculture tended to be neglected during the war and early postwar years; labor shortages were another difficulty and helped to limit the volume of investment. However, there seems to be little doubt that production can be rapidly expanded in the future, as long as producers are confident that profitable outlets will be found for their produce. Technical improvements have already advanced considerably and yields greatly increased, but much can still be done. For example, so far improved grasses are sown and top-dressings applied only to a small proportion of the suitable area, so that through the spread of these two techniques alone the carrying capacity for livestock can be greatly increased. There is also a large potential for expansion of output, especially in Australia, through increasing the intensity of farming systems. In spite of rapidly rising domestic consumption, an increasing volume of exportable

supplies could be provided and the main problem is therefore one of marketing.

Stocks, except of wheat, have not been high, though some difficulties have also been encountered in export markets for dairy products, especially butter. The market for Australian wheat is affected by North American stocks and by policies of self-sufficiency in importing countries, and, although a great increase in production would be possible, it is doubtful whether exports can be much expanded at present. Wool is facing increasing competition from substitutes, but recent prices have been firm and wool appears better able to withstand such competition than some other fibers.

For the region's traditional exports, prospects seem brightest for wool, on which earnings of foreign exchange must largely depend, and for high quality beef, for which there is still an unsatisfied demand. The shipping of chilled beef from Australia and New Zealand is still at an early stage but offers considerable possibilities for the future. These two products may be the most fruitful lines of selective expansion in Oceania.

Recent production trends have in fact followed the general lines of demand indicated above (see Table 2). Apart from Australian sugar production, which has been greatly stimulated by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, beef and wool show the largest increases. Production of other livestock products, especially of butter, has risen much less. The Australian wheat acreage was only slightly reduced in 1954 but production fell sharply because of low yields.

A very large proportion of Oceania's exports, especially of meat and dairy products, goes to a single market, the United Kingdom, and the need to diversify export markets is frequently stressed. There is so far, however, little sign of any marked permanent change in the trade pattern. Recent heavy imports of livestock products by the U.S.S.R.

Table 2. — Oceania: Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	*Indices : 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	5 535	98	100	84
Coarse grain (barley, oats, maize)	1 163	153	145	109
All grain	6 868	108	108	89
Sugar (raw value)	1 071	102	137	141
Citrus fruit	159	87	92	74
Apples	225	100	116	111
Wool (greasy)	675	114	112	115
Milk (total)	10 237	98	108	105
Butter	348	108	101	101
Cheese	143	97	109	108
Eggs	151	94	95	98
Beef and veal	759	101	114	117
Pigmeat	132	96	97	102
Mutton and lamb	638	111	110	111

may prove only temporary, and expansion elsewhere is hampered by various restrictions on imports, together with increasing competition from surplus disposal by the United States.

A considerable obstacle to maintaining and increasing exports is the inflationary rise in costs of production. Attempts to check inflation are being made, chiefly by control of credit and investment. Labor costs, however, remain very high and are still rising, as well as the costs of many farm requisites. The rather rigid application of cost of production formulas in determining guaranteed prices provides little incentive for reducing costs, and it may become necessary to re-examine the method of price fixing. In view of the shortage of farm labor and high earnings in cities, the main reliance in reducing costs must be placed on continued technical improvements, to which both Australian and New Zealand farmers have shown themselves very receptive.

Further improvements in efficiency may imply some changes in the pattern of production and some trend towards greater intensity of production, though this may entail measures to augment the farm labor force, e.g., improved amenities. Although farmers are more or less tied to the basic alternatives of wool, wheat, meat, and dairy products, there is scope at least in the better rainfall areas for changes in emphasis within this pattern in accordance with shifts in demand. In some areas the intensity of farming might be increased by the replacement of extensive grazing by ley farming. Because of high wool prices, there has been a tendency for farmers to concentrate on wool production even if their properties are developed for more intensive enterprises. In expanding beef production there may be scope for development on more intensive lines. In Australia efforts have hitherto concentrated mainly on ranching in the extensive semi-arid areas such as the Northern Territory, where, although good results have been achieved, transport costs are very high, and there is always the risk that drought may wipe out a large part of the livestock capital. Whether beef output could be expanded with less risk and with less capital investment in the settled areas of more certain climate, e.g., as an adjunct to dairying, is a possibility which might usefully be looked into, especially if adjustments to present official price relationships shift in favor of beef production, such as the recent lowering of the guaranteed price for butterfat in New Zealand.

A trend towards more intensive farming methods is in the long run inevitable in newly settled countries like Australia and New Zealand. A move in this direction has already begun and it is worthwhile considering whether the most efficient expansion of output could not be achieved by accelerating and encouraging this trend.

Western Europe

Agricultural policies in Western Europe in recent years have reflected a certain conflict of interest. On the one hand, there has been the need to maintain a high level of agricultural production because of the precarious balance of payments, for security reasons, and in order to maintain farm income at a level not greatly below the fairly high earnings in other occupations. On the other hand, a high level of production is at present only possible in many Western European countries at a fairly high price level, not because natural conditions are unfavorable for the commodities produced, but because many farmers are handicapped by their small and often scattered holdings, and sometimes also by lack of technical knowledge or equipment, by inadequate credit facilities, or by an unorganized system of marketing. To maintain these price levels has therefore involved most governments in tariffs and import restrictions, and a system of guaranteed prices to producers, which have thrown a heavy burden on taxpayers. There has been a natural wish to take advantage of the larger supplies and lower prices now ruling on world markets, particularly if such action can help in disposing of industrial exports, and consequently a trend towards limiting price supports and other commitments to farmers.

Although there is little serious malnutrition in Western Europe, except among the poorer classes in some Mediterranean areas, there are considerable opportunities for expansion. The consumption of meat, dairy products, fruit and vegetables would increase in most European countries if the real per caput income were higher or retail prices lower. Moreover, for some commodities increased production at competitive prices would ease problems of foreign payments. [1] In the short run, realization of these opportunities for expansion largely depends on achieving lower production costs and lower consumer prices.

Experience in some countries, notably Denmark and the Netherlands, shows that unsubsidized production at costs fully competitive with those in any other region is possible in Western Europe under certain conditions. One condition is a high level of technical efficiency in production. But not less important are effective organizations, which may be co-operative, for such purposes as the purchase of fertilizers, feedingstuffs, etc., the pooling of machinery, the provision of credit, and especially for marketing.

All Western European countries have lately given much attention to improved methods of production, and many individual farmers in other countries have reached as high a level of efficiency as the better farmers in Denmark and the Netherlands. But progress on the economic and especially on the marketing side has been slower, and the efficiency of marketing, e.g., Danish bacon or Netherlands vegetables, can be matched in very few instances. If Western European agriculture is to become fully competitive and to achieve the maximum expansion of output, efforts on the side of economic organization and marketing, comparable to those being undertaken to raise efficiency of production, seem to be necessary.

More efficient production and marketing would not only make Western European produce more competitive with supplies from other regions. It would also, as has been widely recognized, enable trade barriers between European countries to be relaxed and thus open the door to some of the advantages of wider markets and greater specialization which have been considered by OEEC and in the so-called Green Pool.

Policies to increase efficiency and reduce costs need the active support of farmers' organizations to be successful. It is natural that such organizations should give much attention to maintaining levels of price supports. But they are also aware of the vulnerable situation of an agriculture which is heavily dependent on protection or subsidies and are giving increased attention to problems of organization and marketing. Recent examples of such activities include the establishment of the Fatstock Marketing Corporation in the United Kingdom, together with proposals for new commodity marketing boards, and in France the setting-up of a *Société interprofessionnelle* to reorganize milk marketing.

Recent Developments

In spite of the problems discussed above, which can be solved only in a fairly long term, Western European agriculture, helped by a high level of economic activity and demand, has not experienced in the last few years many acute problems of shortages or surplus which would impel major changes in the pattern of production. Nevertheless, there has been a good deal of flexibility in production and there have been marked shifts in the rate of expansion of different commodities under the influence of consumer demand and official policy (see Table 3).

For example, the production of milk and especially of eggs, which had remained rather static from 1950 to 1952, again began to move upward

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[1] In spite of Western Europe's heavy imports of agricultural products, the opportunities for import savings are, however, less than might be supposed. About half the total agricultural imports are of tropical products. Imports of livestock products from outside the region go primarily to the United Kingdom from Commonwealth countries under special arrangements. This leaves grain (including animal feedingstuffs) and sugar as the main possibilities. Both are in world surplus, and European production of beet sugar in normal circumstances competes with difficulty against cane sugar. This appraisal does not take into account intra-regional trade.

Table 3. — Western Europe : Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	*Indices : 1948-50 = 100*		
Bread grain	36 209	109	116	118
Coarse grain (barley, oats, maize)	30 842	109	126	119
All grain	70 906	110	122	119
Sugar (raw value)	4 878	111	145	132
Potatoes	77 497	94	100	104
Olive oil	629	112	175	121
Citrus fruit	1 875	141	130	128
Apples	8 400	136	110	118
Wine	12 692	104	122	119
Tobacco	243	98	114	111
Milk (total)	80 578	111	115	118
Butter	1 361	89	98	103
Cheese	1 124	123	132	134
Eggs	2 144	111	120	126
Beef and veal	3 488	115	120	129
Pigmeat	3 081	152	155	162
Mutton and lamb	552	111	115	123

in 1953. Egg production in 1954 was some 15 percent greater than in 1952 and the production of milk rose by 7 percent. Still sharper increases have occurred in the production of beef and veal, and also of mutton and lamb, all of which again began to expand in 1952. In the United Kingdom, France, Ireland, Italy, and Belgium, the output of beef in 1954 ranged from 10 to 17 percent more than in 1953. In view of the strong demand and high prices, this expansion seems likely to continue. On the other hand, the remarkable spurt in pigmeat production, which nearly doubled from 1948 to 1953, has slowed down considerably.

In general, these increases in livestock production have been in response to market demand and no major difficulties have been encountered in marketing the additional supplies. Fears of a surplus of export butter, especially in 1953, were dispelled by heavy buying by the U.S.S.R. Temporary surpluses of livestock products in countries which normally are more or less self-sufficient were disposed of by exports, often subsidized, with the object of maintaining prices on domestic markets. In most countries, however, the market for liquid milk seems to be saturated for the time being, as indicated by the larger proportion of the output being used for the manufacture of milk products, e. g., in Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Official policy has sometimes stimulated and sometimes checked the output of livestock products. In the United Kingdom, for example, the guaranteed price for milk was reduced somewhat in 1954, and the guarantee limited to sales on the liquid market, though most of the price cut was restored in 1955. Guaranteed prices for pigmeat were reduced in 1954 and 1955, largely because of the wide differences in the prices of home produced and imported supplies. On the other hand, guaranteed prices for fat cattle, sheep, and lambs were increased in 1955 as a further stimulus to production, while the new system of deficiency payments is intended to give a greater incentive to farmers to produce the qualities required by the market. Again, the Swiss government has asked farmers to increase their arable area by some 4 percent at the expense of grassland in order to limit the production of milk, chiefly because the country has become almost self-sufficient for butter but at prices which preclude exports.

While on the livestock side consumer demand has been the main stimulus to changes in production, for crops balance-of-payments difficulties have played a more important part. They account to a large extent for the sharp increase in sugar production, which in the three years 1952/53 to 1954/55 averaged nearly 60 percent more than before the war. They also largely account for the official encouragement given both to grassland improvement as an indirect means of saving imports of feedingstuffs and (more intermittently and tentatively) to the domestic production of coarse grain. Imports of maize, the principal imported feed grain, have remained at about half the prewar level, though showing some recent tendency to rise.

Since 1951 Western European wheat production has risen to some 12 percent above the prewar level. The expansion has caused marketing difficulties in Sweden and especially in France, where production has considerably exceeded domestic requirements. France, for example, exported more than 2 million tons in 1954/55 at prices well below those guaranted to producers. Beginning with the 1955 crop, the fixed price for wheat in France will apply only to a limited quantity, rather above the domestic requirement for direct human consumption, and any additional supply must be disposed of at market prices for export or livestock feeding. A similar policy was adopted in Sweden in 1953.

In spite of balance-of-payments difficulties, some wheat importing countries have also adopted policies likely to limit production. The adoption of the "deficiency payment" system in the United Kingdom for the 1954 crop was followed by a sharp fall in the use of domestic wheat for milling and an increased import from 3.9 million tons in 1953/54 to 5.1 million tons in 1954/55. There has also been a sharp fall in the area sown to wheat for harvest in 1955, partly, however, because of unfavorable conditions for sowing winter wheat. In the Netherlands, where milling regulations require a minimum admixture of 35 percent of domestic wheat, the guaranteed price for the 1955 crop has been reduced by 4 percent.

Considerable difficulties have been met in disposing of surplus wine, mainly of lower quality, in some Mediterranean countries, partly because of a reduction in demand, since production did not

exceed the prewar level until 1953. Measures to deal with these surpluses, including some attempts to divert land to other uses, were fully reviewed in the FAO *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* of May 1955. Temporary gluts of fruit and vegetables, the output of which has expanded considerably, have also given rise to marketing difficulties from time to time.

Domestic Consumption

The buoyancy of demand for foodstuffs in Europe in the last few years must be attributed mainly to the high level of economic activity, and to the fact that in a number of European countries the consumption of some commodities, notably meat, has not yet regained prewar levels.

No widespread action seems to have been taken by governments to expand demand, though there have been isolated instances, e.g., to maintain the consumption of wine. Not infrequently, governments have still felt it necessary, if not to restrain, at least not to encourage consumption because of the continuing risk of inflation or of increased difficulties of foreign payment. Retail food prices in general have shown little tendency to fall, and for some livestock products have more often had an upward trend. In some cases government measures to reduce the burden of subsidies or to decontrol trade have in fact resulted in higher retail prices of protective foods, while rising wages and other costs have had a similar result. Thus in Denmark subsidies on milk for direct consumption were abolished in 1954, while in the Netherlands an increase in farm wages, which was passed on to consumers, led to a rise of 10-15 percent in the retail price of milk. Meat prices in the United Kingdom rose substantially after the abolition of rationing in 1954.

Most Western European countries have provisions, dating from the war or immediate postwar years, to supply milk and other protective foods free or at reduced prices to school children and other vulnerable groups. Most of these schemes are still in operation and are of great importance nutritionally. The recently published report for 1953 of the continuous food survey of the United Kingdom shows, for example, how essential a part they may play in the supply of protein and calcium to the more vulnerable groups, such as children in large families, even in a country with a generally high level of food consumption. Measures for the education of consumers on the nutritive value of particular foods have also been adopted with success in many countries. The increase in liquid milk consumption is perhaps the best example of the effectiveness of nutritional education in expanding consumption, especially if coupled with special distribution schemes. Nevertheless, much remains to be done on the side of nutritional education in some countries, especially those where food consumption levels are lowest.

Conclusions

The difficulties which led the 1953 Session of the FAO Conference to propose policies of selective expansion of production and consumption seem less urgent in Western Europe than in most other regions. There is no widespread malnutrition and, although surpluses have emerged, they have been mainly seasonal and have not been unduly burdensome. Its farmers can produce a wide range of products and have shown a good deal of flexibility in adjusting production to changes in consumer demand or government policies. Most consumers are not limited by poverty to an almost exclusively vegetable diet, but can afford the livestock products and other relatively expensive foods which the farms are best fitted to produce.

Agricultural production has expanded very rapidly since the war because of the strong demand and the efforts made to spread the knowledge of improved methods and to provide price supports and other favorable economic conditions for putting them into practice. This expansion is likely to continue as a result of past and continuing efforts, both on the advisory side and in improving farm equipment. There is thus a need for measures to ensure a parallel increase in consumption. To the extent that this can be done by reducing the cost of production and distribution through greater efficiency, the burden of subsidies and price supports could also be reduced and the way prepared for still further expansion.

Such substantial reductions in costs by increased efficiency, however, can naturally be achieved only gradually over a period of time, and in the meantime production subsidies of one kind or another are likely to remain a feature of Western European agriculture. While they remain, there seems to be a strong case for making as much use of them as possible to steer production into the most suitable channels and to encourage greater efficiency. The system of injecting such funds in the form of tax exemptions or subsidies for fertilizers, lime, drainage, irrigation, or the improvement of farm buildings or equipment, which is already being adopted in some countries, seems to have considerable advantages. It tends to raise productivity, brings about improvements of lasting value, can be adapted to specific purposes, e.g., calf rearing or the plowing of certain types of grassland, and is likely to be less expensive than a high level of support prices both to the consumer and taxpayer. These methods seem capable of wider application and should make possible considerable reductions in the level of price supports.

The problem of small uneconomic farms still lies at the root of many of the difficulties of European agriculture. Sweden, where there has been an annual reduction of nearly 5,000 in the number of small, high-cost holdings, is perhaps the only country making a determined effort to tackle this problem. Such rapid progress is possible only in an industrialized country which can provide alternative employment, but these conditions seem also to exist in some other Western European countries at the present time, while in others productivity might be fostered by more rapid progress in the consolidation of scattered holdings. Too large holdings, especially when they are insufficiently capitalized for full exploitation, also reduce productivity in some countries. Italy has taken the lead in dividing large underdeveloped estates into more convenient units, serviced in the initial stages by government machinery pools, and these or other methods of bringing such land into full production may be appropriate in other countries.

Although the transition to more economic sizes of holding is likely to be a long-term process, much might be done in the meantime to alleviate their worst disabilities. Thus, in the Netherlands and some other countries, encouragement is being given to the co-operative use of machinery which would be too expensive for use on a single small or medium-sized farm. Another approach is the greater use of specialized organizations, which might often be co-operative, to purchase seed, fertilizers, feedingstuffs, and other requisites, and to market farm produce. Apart from the economies resulting from bulk buying and selling, efficiency of production could often be raised if small farmers were relieved of these activities, for which they are seldom well qualified, and left free to devote all their working hours to their crops and livestock.

There is still wide scope on the marketing side for organizations of producers, or of producers jointly with distributors, to rationalize the flow of produce to the market in order to reduce transport costs and wastage. Such organizations might also provide improved storage facilities to reduce the seasonality of supplies and to minimize expensive out-of-season production.

Measures to reduce production and marketing costs seem the key to further substantial expansion and may in themselves influence the trend of market demand, and in turn of production, as they are unlikely to operate uniformly for all commodities and in all places. In general, the long-term trend of Western European agriculture has been towards an increasing emphasis on intensive livestock production and towards horticultural and other crops of high value. This trend seems likely to continue because it enables a fairly high income to be obtained from a limited acreage, and because the proximity of large markets gives a degree of natural protection to the European production of perishable commodities. But if yields and productivity continue to rise, it may be that a further substantial expansion of livestock production would not preclude a simultaneous expansion of, for example, grain production.

U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

In the early postwar years the main emphasis in the U.S.S.R. was on rapid industrialization, and agriculture tended to take second place. As a result, industrial production was in 1952 130 percent above its prewar level, whereas agricultural production had increased by only 10 percent. Output of some commodities, especially potatoes, vegetables, and livestock products, had actually fallen. The total increase in population over the same period was some 12 percent, but the increase in urban population was more than 30 percent.

This concentration on industry implied inadequate investment in the agricultural sector and a sharp decline in the rural labor force. Other reasons quoted for the shortages, which in 1953 became too pressing to be ignored longer, were the inadequacy of specialized technical leadership and weakened interest in raising output on the part both of the co-operatives (*kolkhozi*) and of the peasants on their own plots. State procurements and compulsory deliveries had been sharply increased and collectivization strictly enforced, especially by the 1949 Three-Year-Plan for the expansion of animal husbandry which concentrated the bulk of Soviet livestock in the hands of *kolkhozi* and State farms (*sovkhozi*), and by the creation of "amalgamated *kolkhozi*" to ensure closer control of labor. In this way, migration of labor to the towns was speeded up and the peasantry had little incentive to expand output.

Recent Policies

Faced with this situation, the policy was changed in 1953 in order to give more emphasis to agriculture, and although heavy industry has since received renewed emphasis, agriculture still has much greater priority than before. State investment in agriculture was increased, especially for farm machinery, for the creation of new State farms, and for the reclamation of virgin and idle land. Machinery and tractor stations have been reorganized and have been given permanent staffs to avoid the disadvantages arising from the use of unskilled seasonal labor. The plan to bring 30 million hectares of virgin and idle land, mainly in Siberia and Kazakhstan, under cultivation between 1954 and 1956 represents an innovation in policy, in that previous plans had aimed at increasing grain production mainly by higher yields rather than by an increase in the cultivated area.

Another important change was the provision of incentives to expand output through the profit motive and greater freedom for the *kolkhozi* and the peasants' holdings. Compulsory delivery quotas for some products were reduced and partially replaced by sales to the government, and prices for both deliveries and sales were increased sharply. Other measures include tax concessions, remissions of arrears of taxes and delivery obligations, premiums for early delivery, and encouragement of peasant members of *kolkhozi* to breed livestock and cultivate their private small holdings. A decree of 9 March 1955 marks a relaxation of central planning, allowing *kolkhozi* and *sovkhozi* freedom to plan cropping programs. While the State continues to plan the quantities to be delivered for its procurements and the amount of compulsory deliveries for the various products, the co-operatives and State farms are in practice free to use as they wish the area above that needed to produce their deliveries to the State.

A further component of the new Soviet policy is the purchase of larger quantities of foodstuffs on foreign markets, though some part of these has been re-exported to Eastern European countries. These imports are, of course, very small in relation to total consumption. A number of new trade agreements have been concluded with Western and other countries.

Recent Action

Production. Priority was given in 1953 to potatoes, vegetables, and livestock, the sectors in which the lack of progress had been most serious. Measures chiefly provided incentives, as outlined above, but some, designed mainly to raise yields, were also intensified, including better rotations, increased use of fertilizers, and the extension of mechanization to potatoes, vegetables, and fodder crops.

The new plan to extend the cultivated areas in the East is concerned chiefly with the possibility of increasing coarse grain. The area under coarse grain fell by nearly 7 million hectares between 1940 and 1953, and the resulting shortage of feedingstuffs was one of the major causes of the present low level of livestock production. Most of the increase is planned for maize, the cultivation of which is said to be possible in zones of the European and Asiatic U.S.S.R. where it has never before been cultivated. The planned maize area for 1960 is 28 million hectares, as compared with 3.5 million in 1953. It is expected that the great increase in grain production in the East will free land in European Russia for sugar beets and other crops more suitable for production close to urban and industrial areas.

Domestic consumption. With many products still in short supply, consumption policy has been concerned with the allocations of available supplies rather than the encouragement of increased consumption. As State procurements have increased, retail prices have usually been reduced, but no such reduction has yet been made in 1955. It appears that for the time being it is not considered advisable to increase the purchasing power and that the problem of maintaining consumption through the channels of State trade is still a difficult one. A new system of distribution for centralized procurements is under consideration. State supplies would be distributed to regions in inverse proportion to their production of the commodity concerned, to balance supplies from the socialized and private sectors.

Foreign trade. In spite of recent increases in trade with non-Communist countries, the main aim of trade policies still seems to be to promote the self-sufficiency of the Communist bloc. A large expansion of sugar production is planned to reduce imports, while the planned expansion of grain is expected to enable greater exports of grain to some East European countries at present buying on Western markets.

Conclusions

The U.S.S.R. is faced with the problem of redressing the balance between industrial and agricultural expansion and avoiding such crises as that which occurred in 1953. Agricultural production has considerable leeway to make up and the productivity of farm labor is very low. Great hopes are attached to present programs of expansion, and if planned results are achieved, a considerably better balance should be attained, especially in consumption of livestock products.

In the interim, East-West trade is likely to continue at its present increased level, though this appears to be only temporary since the eventual aim still seems to be self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and, possibly, re-entry into the export market.

Eastern Europe

The problems faced by the countries of Eastern Europe have been very similar to those of the U.S.S.R., and similar policies have been instituted to overcome them. Production and consumption of foodstuffs fell off from 1951, mainly through overemphasis on industrialization and the resulting shortages of rural investment and manpower. The share of agriculture in the State-financed investment programs from 1950-52 was only about 10 percent, and this was confined to the State and collectivized sectors. In addition, collectivization campaigns were pushed ahead faster than equipment could be provided. In some cases, the discouragement and penalization of private farming led

to the abandonment of large areas of land and to the unnecessary slaughter of livestock.

As in the U.S.S.R., a new policy was adopted in 1953 to reduce the growing disproportion between agricultural and industrial development. The share of agriculture in State investment was increased, and in some countries, e.g., Czechoslovakia and Poland, measures were instituted to prevent the flow of rural labor to industry. The same measures as in the U.S.S.R. were adopted to increase the profits of producers, namely: reduction of taxation, remission of arrears, reduction of various obligations, including compulsory delivery quotas, and an increase in the prices paid by the State. Although governments continue to plan increased farm output in the socialized sector, more stress is now laid on the need to make the fullest use of opportunities in the private sector, and private farmers are now allowed to take advantage of the various measures mentioned above and to make use of the services of machine and tractor stations. Some Eastern European countries have also recently announced plans for increasing the cultivated area.

Consumption levels were increased in 1954, partly through a rise in imports. The new policy favoring the development of consumption and the present difficulties of the U.S.S.R. in maintaining or increasing exports of agricultural products brought about an increase in East European imports of foodstuffs from Western European and other markets, often after the conclusion of new trade agreements. Imports of animal products were already considerable in 1953 and 1954, and imports of grain were also high in 1954/55.

The production and distribution of agricultural products are the subject of various intra-regional contacts and agreements and are regulated through long-term trade agreements among Eastern European governments and with the U.S.S.R. and China.

Latin America

Many of the food and agricultural problems of Latin America seem to stem from the very rapid growth of its population, which has increased by nearly 50 percent since the prewar period, or about twice the rate for the world as a whole. Although the rate of progress has increased in the last few years, agricultural production is still only 35 percent greater than before the war and production per caput has declined by some 10 percent. The result has been, if not actual food shortages, heavy inflationary pressures in some countries which at times have necessitated a slowing down in the rate of investment to avoid further inflation. Another result has been, on the one hand, a substantial fall in food exports (offset to some extent by larger exports of agricultural raw materials), and on the other, an increase of some 70 percent in food imports. Both trends have added greatly to the difficulties of external payments and have limited the possibility of importing capital equipment for economic development. But for the high earning power of coffee in world markets in recent years, Latin-American payment difficulties would have been still more serious.

Agricultural expansion has been retarded by the emphasis placed by many governments on industrial development, by the greater attraction of investment in other activities, and because farmers have tended, in view of the inflation, to invest their profits in, for example, the purchase of land and urban property instead of in agricultural improvements. It has been estimated by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) that between 1950 and 1954 the fixed capital invested in agriculture increased by only about 7 percent, as against an increment of 40 percent in industry, building, and mining. Other long-term factors making for low productivity and hindering the spread of modern methods have been land tenure systems, primitive methods of production in many areas, inadequate transport and marketing facilities and government services to farmers, and scarcity of machinery and other requisites.

The average intake of calories appears generally to be above prewar levels. In many countries it approaches estimated nutritional requirements and in a few has already surpassed them, though large pockets of undernourishment remain. Animal protein supplies indicate, however, that the nutritional quality of the diet is not equally satisfactory. On the basis of all available data, and especially the results of food consumption surveys in eleven countries, the third FAO Regional Meeting noted last year that "calorie needs were adequately fulfilled but there are serious deficiencies in the quality of the diet ..." Thus it is clear that the need is to increase consumption of protective foods, especially those of animal origin, among which milk deserves high priority in view of the serious effects of a deficiency in proteins of high biological value on the health of children and mothers, as demonstrated by a recent survey carried out in the region. These conclusions provide the nutritional basis for selective expansion in the region.

The dependence of a number of Latin-American countries on a very limited range of agricultural exports makes them particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in world markets. Examples are the overwhelming importance of sugar in the economies of Cuba and some other Caribbean countries, and of coffee in Central America. The region as a whole is becoming increasingly dependent on the exports of four main products: coffee, sugar, wheat, and cotton, which now account for about 70 percent of the total value of agricultural and forestry exports, as compared with about 50 percent before

the war. All of these products, with the exception of coffee, are at present facing difficulties in world markets, because of the accumulation of surpluses, while prospects for coffee are rather uncertain in view of the large new plantings made in recent years.

Recent Policies

Governments have recently given more attention to agriculture. For example, Argentina's second development plan, begun in 1953, gives more emphasis to agriculture than the initial one, which concentrated mainly on industry. Government services to agriculture, especially credit facilities, have been improved in almost all countries and there is now a national credit institute in almost every country. The administrative machinery for agriculture has been improved in many countries, new centers for agricultural education and research have been set up, extension services improved, and planning or development boards established. Many governments are also paying more attention to the need for orientating their food and agricultural policies towards nutritional needs, a trend which has been accelerated by the recommendations of the 1953 Session of the FAO Conference and of the regional nutrition conferences. Requests are coming in for assistance in this field, and arrangements have already been made for experts to be sent to Colombia, including one specialist on nutritional questions, to assist the Planning Board in the formulation of plans and programs. Requests for technical assistance also indicate that a number of countries are taking steps to train staff and establish adequate nutrition services.

With the rapid rise in domestic demand, agricultural policies in most countries of the region were directed towards self-sufficiency. Of late, however, this trend has been somewhat modified and although self-sufficiency policies continue, more attention is being paid to exports. Some countries are also attempting to diversify their agricultural production.

Government marketing agencies have been set up in many countries to regulate basic imports and exports. Barter deals and bilateral agreements, as well as variable exchange rates, have been widely used. Governments have also intervened in domestic markets and have attempted to check inflation by price control.

Recent Action

Production. Self-sufficiency measures concern a wide variety of crops. The production of wheat and maize has been expanded in Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, and Bolivia, and of rice in Cuba, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Paraguay. Sugar production has increased in Chile, Bolivia, and other importing countries, and there are now very few countries in the region whose production is not adequate for domestic requirements. Other products that have been encouraged for the purpose of self-sufficiency have been oilseeds in Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and other importing countries, and livestock in Colombia, Brazil, and most other deficit countries. Cotton in Mexico and some other countries was originally encouraged for domestic consumption, but the policy of expansion has continued for the purpose of export.

Products for export that have been the object of specific government encouragement have been grain in Argentina, cotton in Brazil and Peru, bananas in Ecuador, livestock in Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico, and sugar in all the exporting countries except Cuba and Puerto Rico. In some countries largely dependent on the export of a single product, efforts have recently been made to diversify production. In Brazil, revenue from the export tax on coffee has been used to increase production of other commodities, mainly for domestic consumption, but also of bananas and cotton for export. In Cuba, restrictions on sugar-cane area have benefited the livestock and poultry industries and some food crops. In other countries, policies of self-sufficiency have tended to diversify the production pattern.

Recent government action has resulted in increased availability of farm machinery and more extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides (e.g., new plants in Mexico and Colombia); guaranteed prices have been paid and the crop area expanded. Increased attention to livestock has mostly taken the form of imports of high-class breeding stock, the granting of loans, and technical advice on pasture improvement and the processing of livestock products.

As a result of these various measures for selective expansion, the largest increases in the region's production have, in the last few years, been in cotton, wheat, sugar (excluding Cuba, where production has been restricted), and maize. Production of rice, bananas, and coffee has also increased but production of some oilseeds has declined. On the livestock side, the production of milk, pigmeat, and mutton increased by some 10-15 percent, but the output of beef, by far the most important type of meat in the region, has tended to decline (see Table 4).

Domestic consumption. Price controls were established in most countries, but were not always successful in keeping prices down. At the same time official trade has been developed for some home-produced and imported commodities. In Chile, for example, in addition to retail price ceilings on most foodstuffs, prices of certain imported food products, such as sugar and bananas, are kept

Table 4. — Latin America: Indices of Production of Major Agricultural Commodities

Commodity	Estimated average production 1948-50	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand tons	*Indices: 1948-50 = 100*		
Wheat	8 066	132	122	141
Maize	14 702	113	131	129
Rice (paddy)	4 574	111	120	123
All grain	30 198	125	127	131
Sugar (raw value incl. non-centrifugal)	13 190	105	107	107
Vegetable oils and oilseeds (oil equivalent)	1 113	101	89	94
Citrus fruit	3 424	107	109	107
Bananas	6 143	112	114	117
Coffee	1 835	109	108	109
Cacao	263	90	98	114
Tobacco	304	100	111	113
Cotton (lint)	791	134	123	148
Wool (greasy)	328	102	103	104
Milk (total)	16 875	107	113	116
Eggs	549	114	121	127
Beef and veal	4 630	97	96	97
Pigmeat	922	106	108	110
Mutton and lamb	367	130	129	115

down by purchases abroad at specially favorable rates of exchange. In Colombia, a semi-official organization, the *Corporación de Defensa de Productos Agrícolas,* in addition to establishing minimum farm prices for basic foods, buys surpluses for distribution in areas where supplies are inadequate.

General subsidization of the sale of specific commodities to stimulate their consumption and also limited subsidization in the form of special schemes for the distribution of protective foods to vulnerable groups is being adopted in many countries. School-feeding programs are beginning to be developed in a number of countries, for instance in Costa Rica, where an expert has assisted the Government in this field. Another example of indirect subsidization to raise consumption levels is the public dining room system developed in Brazil to provide cheap and nutritious meals to poor working-class families.

The great value of nutritional education of the public as an effective means of expanding consumption is being recognized by several countries. Expert assistance is being provided on a regional basis to Central American countries for the development of comprehensive programs of nutritional education for consumers. Education on the nutritive value of particular foods and on suitable ways of preparing them has proved effective in stimulating the consumption of unfamiliar or hitherto unpopular foods. In Chile, for example, efforts have recently been made to popularize the consumption of fish, with the help of technical assistance, and a similar project is under way in Mexico.

Recent development plans place considerable emphasis on the improvement of domestic marketing conditions. Projects for the construction of rural roads, local markets, silos and storehouses are being carried out in, e.g., Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Colombia.

Foreign trade. In Cuba, stringent restrictions have been placed on the sugar area in an attempt to relieve the surplus problem. Production in 1954/55 was about 4.5 million tons compared with the 1948-50 average of 5.5 million, but stocks still stood at nearly 2 million tons in December 1954. Heavy U.S.S.R. purchases during 1955 have helped to ease the problem, but any ultimate solution depends on policies in other producing countries, including importers, as well as in Cuba.

Price fluctuations in the world market for bananas are another problem. Some of the main producers have already adopted precautionary measures and in Ecuador some unsold stocks have been destroyed.

With the recent fall in coffee prices from their former very high levels, almost all Latin-American exporters established minimum export prices. Colombia also abolished the differential exchange rate for coffee exports established in 1951, and in April 1955 an agreement was signed between Brazil and Colombia for the stabilization of prices by the withdrawal of several million bags of coffee from the market.

Conclusions

Thus in Latin America, continued expansion of production, especially of livestock products, is required to meet the rapidly growing domestic demand and to raise exports above their present stagnant levels. A main problem is the inadequate investment in agriculture and on this subject, as well as the lag in livestock production, FAO and ECLA have been asked by the latest regional consultation to prepare studies. Producing countries are becoming apprehensive about future prospects for coffee, and possible stabilization schemes for this commodity are receiving much consideration at the present time.

Apart from the regional meetings and consultations sponsored by FAO and ECLA, other examples of a growing interest in regional co-ordination are the Central American Integration Scheme, the Argentine Economic Union to promote trade between a group of South American countries (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Ecuador), and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama.

WORLD GRAIN EXPORTS IN 1954/55 [1]

Wheat

The information now available shows that exports of wheat and wheat flour in the 12 months July 1954-June 1955 reached a total of 25.9 million metric tons, compared with 23.3 million tons [2] in 1953/54.

This increase of 11 percent over the preceding year was largely accounted for by substantially higher shipments from the United States and France, each of these countries having increased its exports by over 1 million tons. Canadian exports, however, were smaller by no less than 1 million tons. Argentina exported about 500,000 tons more than in the previous year, reaching 3.6 million tons, the largest figure attained since prewar years. Uruguay also secured a substantial increase compared with 1953/54. Total exports from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe were slightly smaller in 1954/55, and this region was on balance a net importer of wheat. Turkey shipped less than half as much as in 1953/54 and also found it necessary to import wheat.

The rise in total exports was due to an increase in the European import demand. This continent's imports totaled about 15 million tons, against 12 million tons in 1953/54. Special factors operating in 1954/55, rather than a trend towards increased imports, accounted for this rise. These factors included the generally lower than average quality of the European crops in 1954, reduced harvests in Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe, and possibly the low reserves following the reduced imports of the previous year. Two thirds of the increase in European imports was accounted for by larger imports into the United Kingdom, Western Germany, and Yugoslavia, while most of the remainder went to Eastern Europe. Spain was the only European country which took substantially less than in the previous year. The most notable changes outside Europe were substantial reductions in the imports of Japan and Pakistan.

[1] This note is based on *Grain Exports by Source and Destination, July 1954-June 1955*, FAO, Rome, October 1955.
[2] These figures include all movements other than those within the U.R.S.S. - Eastern European group of countries.

Table 1. — Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour[1] July 1954 - June 1955 and July 1953 - June 1954

Exporting countries	1954/55		1953/54	
	1 000 m.t.	*Percent of total*	*1 000 m.t.*	*Percent of total*
Argentina	3 595	13.9	3 057	13.1
Australia	2 527	9.8	1 940	8.3
Canada[2]	6 898	26.6	7 834	33.6
United States[3]	7 446	28.7	5 979	25.7
TOTAL	20 466	79.0	18 810	80.7
France	2 393	9.3	1 090	4.7
Sweden	250	1.0	446	1.9
Eastern Europe[4]	200	0.8	270	1.2
U.S.S.R.[4]	680	2.6	670	2.9
Uruguay	497	1.9	122	0.5
Syria	195	0.8	303	1.3
Turkey	404	1.5	871	3.7
French North Africa	423	1.6	289	1.2
Other countries	392	1.5	429	1.9
WORLD TOTAL	25 900	100.0	23 300	100.0

[1] In wheat equivalent. Wheat flour has been converted to wheat on the basis of the following extraction rates: Canada 72.6%, United States 71.5%, Argentina, Australia and other countries 72.0%. — [2] Includes the following quantities of wheat exported by Canada to the United States for milling in bond: 36,400 tons in 1954/55 and 58,800 tons in 1953/1954. — [3] Includes the following quantities of flour (wheat equivalent) milled in bond from Canadian wheat: 30,600 tons in 1954/55 and 90,200 tons in 1953/54. Excludes exports to U. S. territories and possessions, which amount to about 100,000 tons. — [4] Estimates of exports from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe are based largely on the trade returns of importing countries, but no account is taken of trade within this group, owing to lack of data.

Other Grain

Exports of grain other than wheat, i.e., rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, and sorghum, declined to 13.4 million tons, about 13 percent less than in 1953/54. All these grains, except sorghum and millet, were exported in smaller quantities. The decline in maize was slight, but for barley, oats, and rye it was very substantial. Argentina and Canada bore the brunt of this decline. Exports of millet and sorghum, however, were doubled.

The United States, with total exports of 4 million tons, shipped 700,000 tons, or 21 percent more than in the previous year, with increases in barley, oats, and notably sorghum offsetting a substantial decline in its maize exports. Canadian exports of coarse grain decreased from 3.9 to 2.3 million tons, an even greater decline than that in wheat; much of this reduction was due to the import quotas imposed by the United States. Exports from Argentina fell from 3.8 to 2.7 million tons, reflecting reduced crops of the small grains. Maize exports, which were banned late in 1954 when it became evident that the maize crop would be a poor one, were actually higher than in the previous year. The remaining exporters supplied about the same quantity as last year, or 4.4 million tons. Among these exporters, Iraq again exported about 500,000

Table 2. — Exports of Grain Other than Wheat, July 1954 - June 1955[1] and July 1953 - June 1954

Exporting countries	Rye		Barley		Oats		Maize		Sorghum and millet		Total	
	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54	1954/55	1953/54
	Thousand metric tons											
Argentina	264	1 024	385	844	311	630	1 738	1 312	20	[1]20	2 718	3 830
Australia	—	—	428	609	52	58	12	13	61	49	553	729
Canada	202	451	1 667	2 231	401	1 233	12	33	—	—	2 282	3 948
United States	77	—	873	302	182	5	1 950	2 760	890	212	3 972	3 279
TOTAL	543	1 475	3 353	3 986	946	1 926	3 712	4 118	971	281	9 525	11 786
Denmark	1	15	81	237	23	11	—	—	—	—	105	263
Eastern Europe[2]	60	10	30	70	—	—	290	70	—	—	380	150
U.S.S.R.[2]	160	110	—	160	—	25	20	35	—	—	180	330
Iraq	—	—	500	504	—	—	—	—	...	...	500	504
Syria	—	—	365	220	—	—	3	4	20	35	388	259
French North Africa	—	2	662	373	25	60	75	94	15	[1]25	777	554
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	329	...	[1]60	...	389
Others	286	108	109	250	56	78	500	500	94	149	1 045	1 085
WORLD TOTAL	1 050	1 720	5 100	5 800	1 050	2 100	5 050	5 150	1 100	550	13 350	15 320

[1]Preliminary. — [2]Exports from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe are based on the trade returns of importing countries, but no account is taken of trade within this group, owing to lack of data.

tons of barley. Barley exports from Syria and French Morocco were larger and those of maize from the Union of South Africa increased to about 450,000 tons. There was a slight increase in the exports from Eastern Europe.

As in previous years, Europe was the destination of the bulk of the trade and, while there was a decline in world trade, European imports in 1954/55 were 1 million tons larger than in the previous year. Imports into Western Germany increased from 1.3 to 2.3 million tons. A larger proportion was purchased from Argentina, imports from Canada and the United States being lighter. Most of the increase consisted of barley. At 1.8 million tons, imports into the Netherlands were 500,000 tons larger than in the preceding year, the United States supplying much of the increase. Imports into the United Kingdom showed no change, while those into the United States declined from 2.3 to 0.9 million tons.

BUTTER TRADE IN 1955

The volume of world butter exports in 1955 is likely to be slightly smaller than in 1954 as European exports may not be entirely offset by the increased shipments from Oceania.

In Europe, there was a general decline in butter production this year, leaving smaller exportable supplies in the main exporting countries. During the first eight or nine months of the current year, exports from Denmark and the Netherlands were 12 percent below the corresponding 1954 figures and shipments from Sweden declined by more than two thirds. Austria and Finland, which were exporters in 1954, have become importers this year. In contrast, during January-August, France exported 9,500 tons against 1,000 tons the year before but, because production declined during the very dry summer months, hardly any exports are likely to be made during the autumn and winter. Exports from Poland to Western Europe, after having fallen in 1954, rose to about 3,000 tons during January-September 1955, against about 500 tons the year before.

Oceania's exports in 1955 are expected to exceed the 1954 volume, owing to heavy shipments from Australia. Although New Zealand shipped less during the first five months of this year than in the preceding year, its 1955 exports may exceed slightly last year's because the January-September production was larger compared with the same period in 1954. Although the United States recorded a strong increase in commercial exports, the volume still is very small in comparison to domestic production and total world exports. In Argentina, a reduction in output, which has been evident since December 1954, probably led to the decrease in exports.

Total imports by the countries shown in Table 3 - which excludes the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe - were about 15 percent larger than the year before. The United Kingdom imported during January-

Table 3. — Butter Trade in Selected Countries, Prewar, 1950 to 1954, and First Months of 1955

Country	Prewar	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Available 1955 data compared with 1954: Period	1954	1955
	Thousand metric tons							Thousand metric tons	
Exports									
Austria	2.7	—	—	—	0.3	2.5	I-VI	1.3	0.1
Denmark	149.1	156.2	139.5	116.6	137.0	141.1	I-IX	115.3	100.9
Finland	13.3	0.2	0.7	4.2	—	3.2	I-VIII	2.7	—
France	4.1	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.8	I-VIII	1.0	9.5
Ireland, Rep. of	23.5	3.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.4	I-VII	0.3	1.0
Netherlands	49.7	64.6	54.0	49.9	52.7	52.0	I-VIII	31.0	27.3
Norway	0.3	4.3	2.8	2.0	5.2	1.5	I-VIII	1.0	1.5
Portugal	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8	I-VI	0.2	0.4
Sweden	22.9	14.4	26.4	13.0	13.5	13.1	I-VIII	9.5	2.8
Canada	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	I-VII	—	0.2
United States[1]	0.5	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	I-VII	0.3	5.3
Argentina	8.3	8.8	7.8	1.4	15.0	15.4	I-V	10.3	[2]6.7
South West Africa	2.9	4.4	4.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	I-III	0.4	([3])
Union of South Africa	2.9	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.2	1.5	I-III	0.1	[4]0.2
Australia	99.8	85.6	34.4	34.3	39.6	48.5	I-VII	23.8	41.9
New Zealand	140.1	139.7	149.5	186.5	161.5	134.8	I-V	65.8	58.9
Total	522.0	486.0	427.4	414.2	429.6	425.1		263.0	256.7
Imports									
Austria	—	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	I-VI	—	1.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.5	20.7	19.9	26.8	13.0	7.8	I-VII	5.4	4.6
Finland	—	2.0	5.6	1.6	1.4	—	I-VIII	—	3.7
France	1.7	18.8	13.7	15.0	19.3	1.3	I-VIII	1.2	1.1
Germany, Western	[5]77.5	45.7	26.2	9.0	8.7	13.7	I-VIII	2.7	20.4
Greece	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.0	I-VI	0.2	1.7
Ireland, Rep. of	0.2	—	5.1	5.6	4.8	0.5	I-VII	0.5	—
Italy	1.0	4.3	18.7	8.7	9.6	6.4	I-VIII	4.0	4.1
Switzerland	0.9	9.4	3.1	7.2	5.9	2.0	I-IX	0.2	4.4
United Kingdom	487.5	340.6	313.1	263.4	286.4	286.8	I-IX	233.8	254.5
Canada	0.8	—	7.9	2.1	—	—	I-VII	—	—
United States	4.2	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.4	I-VI	0.3	0.2
Venezuela	0.4	3.8	1.8	2.8	0.9	1.3	I-IV	0.1	0.1
Ceylon	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	I-VIII	0.5	0.7
Hong Kong	—	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	I-VII	0.4	0.4
Israel	2.2	1.2	3.5	0.3	2.8	8.6	I-VI	8.5	1.1
Japan	0.1	—	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.4	I-VI	0.9	0.4
Lebanon	[6]0.1	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	I-III	0.2	0.1
Malaya-Singapore	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	I-VI	0.9	1.3
Algeria	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.2	I-IV	1.4	1.4
French Morocco	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	I-VI	1.7	1.8
Tunisia	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	I-V	0.4	0.5
Total	588.6	455.7	430.0	355.0	367.7	344.3		263.3	303.5

[1]Commercial exports. — [2]Unofficial. — [3]Included in the Union of South Africa. — [4]Including South West Africa. — [5]All Germany. — [6]Including Syria.

September 9 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year: while receipts of Australian butter were 2.3 times as large as the year before and a slight increase occurred in New Zealand shipments, imports from Denmark and the Netherlands declined by 19 and 30 percent respectively. Western Germany's imports in 1955 are likely to be more than twice as large as last year, with Denmark as the main supplier. Finland imported in the first ten months 5,000 tons while its imports were nil the year before, and imports into Switzerland also were much higher than in 1954. France is reported to have purchased about 6,000 tons of butter in foreign markets in order to meet demand during the winter months.

The U.S.S.R. was an important buyer of butter, both in 1953 and 1954; this year, however, there were no exports to this destination. Imports into Eastern Germany were only about two fifths of the quantity bought in world markets last year; while the Netherlands supplied 4,000 tons and Denmark 1,400 tons, about 3,500 tons were purchased in Canada from government-held surplus stocks. Czechoslovakia, too, reduced its butter imports heavily in comparison with 1954.

Prices for Danish butter exported to markets other than the United Kingdom and export prices in the Netherlands during January-September were slightly above last year's level owing to a reduction in exportable supplies and firm demand for butter. In the United States, there has been no change in the price at which the Commodity Credit

Corporation sells butter to private trade for export, without restriction as to use,, i.e., 90.4 U.S. cents per kilogram for grade A.

The average export prices of New Zealand butter for 1954/55 — the first season after the termination, in July 1954, of the long-term contract with the United Kingdom — was below the average for the preceding season, but this decline was much smaller than the fall in cheese prices. During recent months butter prices rose generally and quotations at the London Provision Exchange for New Zealand butter were 20 percent higher than last August and 6 percent higher than in 1954.

In the United Kingdom, private imports of Danish and Australian butter were resumed after the termination of the long-term contracts at the end of June 1955 and at the end of September 1955, respectively. In October 1955, quotations for Danish butter at the London Provision Exchange were 18 percent above the corresponding 1954 figures and the present level of export prices compares favorably with those obtained under the long-term contract, but a proper comparison with contract prices will be only possible next autumn.

Table 4. — Butter Export Prices in Denmark and the Netherlands, 1954 and 1955

Month	Denmark				Netherlands[1]	
	United Kingdom contract price		Unit value of exports to secondary markets		1954	1955
	1954	1955	1954	1955		
	U.S. cents per kg.					
January	95.1	91.5	106.8	107.6	107.1	108.6
February	95.1	91.5	107.6	108.4	112.7	109.1
March	95.1	91.5	104.8	108.6	105.4	109.2
April	95.1	91.5	105.0	110.0	105.0	107.4
May	95.1	91.5	106.0	108.6	105.2	—
June	95.1	91.5	104.5	107.7	105.2	105.6
July	95.1	91.5	107.7	108.3	105.3	106.1
August	95.1	91.5	108.2	106.3	105.5	106.7
September	95.1	91.5	105.1	108.7	105.4	108.1
October	91.5	—	105.8	—	105.5	—
November	91.5	—	106.4	—	107.0	—
December	91.5	—	107.6	—	108.2	—

[1]C.I.F. North Sea ports of border of Western Germany Source *Die Weltmärkte wichtiger Nahrungsmittel*, Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Bonn.

It is likely that the market situation will continue to be favorable to exporting countries during the winter months and that the average export price for 1955/56 will be well maintained in comparison with 1954/55.

Special Feature

PER CAPUT FIBER CONSUMPTION LEVELS

Compilations presented in the following pages bring up to date as far as possible those published in the FAO Commodity Bulletin No. 25 (March 1954) and continued, as a special feature, in the January 1955 issue of the FAO *Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*. Readers not already familiar with the scope, definitions, conversion factors, sources of information, etc. are referred to the Commodity Bulletin No. 25. While in broad essentials these remain the same, the field covered is exceedingly wide and complex and extension and revision of data are necessary to strengthen the significance of the series.

The compilations relate to what are conventionally known as the "apparel fibers": cotton, wool, and the man-made fibers, although all of them have important outlets in household and industrial spheres. Over 100 countries are listed, their raw fiber consumption and their trade in related fiber products (yarns, tissues, etc.) being taken into account in arriving at estimates of per caput fiber consumption. The range and volume of man-made fibers has greatly increased in recent years, and the newer ones are now included in Table 1, but not regionally as yet. The introduction of all these fibers into textile industries, formerly processing only the natural ones, presents increasing problems of fiber-product identifications and, therefore, in country compilations a more cautious view might well be taken of levels of consumption of individual fibers (Tables 3, 4, and 5) than of the over-all levels (Table 2A).

Summary of Results

The growth of world consumption of apparel fibers continues to exceed the growth of world population. The volume of fiber put into process in 1954 was again larger than in the preceding year and there is considerable evidence that expansion continued in 1955. This volume does not necessarily correspond to the volume of manufactured fiber (textiles, etc.) absorbed by consumers, as the latter is liable to be less variable. It is therefore represented by a three-year moving average in Table 1, the difference between the two series representing the theoretical change in textile trade stocks. On this basis, however, industrial consumption and consumer absorption were very close to each other in 1954. Per caput consumption reached 4.44 kilograms, having shown a relatively sharp increase after four years, during which the rate of increase was becoming progressively smaller. Since there was no notable acceleration in world economic advance in 1953 and 1954, the explanation has to be sought mainly in changes in the demand pattern and in the field of prices. Some light is thrown on the regional pattern of fiber consumption in later tables. On the other hand, lower priced fibers and textiles are being traded in increasing volume and price adjustment at the retail level is taking place now in important consuming countries.

Table 1. — World Consumption of Apparel Fibers

Year	Estimated industrial consumption (*a*)	Theoretical stock change (*b*)	Estimated consumers' absorption (*c*)	Population	Per caput consumption	
					Level	Year-to-year change
	.... *Thousand metric tons*			*Millions*	.... *Kilograms*	
1938	8 020	...	8 020	2 161	3.71	...
1948	8 600	...	...	2 350	...	...
1949	8 535	−278	8 813	2 378	3.71	...
1950	9 304	— 74	9 378	2 412	3.89	+0.18
1951	10 295	+420	9 875	2 436	4.05	+0.16
1952	10 025	−342	10 367	2 470	4.20	+0.15
1953	10 782	+104	10 678	2 501	4.27	+0.07
1954	11 227	— 3	11 230	2 528	4.44	+0.17
[1]1955	11 680	...	...	2 560	...	...

(*a*) As recorded. (*b*) Difference between (*a*) and (*c*). (*c*) Three-year moving average.
[1]Preliminary estimate.

In 1954 textile industries processed more cotton and man-made fibers but less wool than in 1953. However, in 1955 there was evidence that continued expansion in the former fibers was joined by some recovery in wool. Because they eliminate short-term fluctuations in industrial activity and alleviate some lack of uniformity in the concept of consumption as it applies to individual fibers, trends can be better considered on the basis of averages. These show that the advance in total and per caput consumption since 1948 has been continuous in each individual fiber, except wool. Total and per caput wool consumption was declining until 1952, after which an upward movement has been in progress; and this reflects very much the trend of supply. In the other fibers, expanding production capacity and productivity underlie the upward trend, with an increasingly large cotton supply.

Table 1A. — World Consumption of Cotton, Wool, and Man-Made Fibers

Fiber	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955[4]
	....Thousand metric tons....								
TOTAL CONSUMPTION									
Cotton[1] (*a*)	6 200	6 286	6 155	6 430	7 322	7 199	7 527	7 829	7 930
Cotton[1] (*b*)	...	...	6 291	6 636	6 983	7 349	7 518	7 762	...
Wool[2] (*a*)	945	1 166	1 106	1 212	1 030	1 060	1 186	1 138	1 150
Wool[2] (*b*)	...	...	1 161	1 116	1 101	1 092	1 128	1 158	...
Rayon[3] (*a*)	875	1 112	1 226	1 584	1 828	1 624	1 893	2 044	2 250
Rayon[3] (*b*)	...	...	1 307	1 546	1 679	1 782	1 854	2 062	...
Other man-made fibers[3] (*a*)	—	36	48	78	115	142	176	216	350
Other man-made fibers[3] (*b*)	...	...	54	50	112	144	178	247	...
	....*Kilograms*....								
PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION (*c*)									
Cotton	2.87	...	2.65	2.75	2.87	2.98	3.01	3.07	...
Wool	0.44	...	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.46	...
Rayon	0.40	...	0.55	0.64	0.69	0.72	0.74	0.81	...
Other man-made fibers	—	...	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.10	...
	....*Percentage*....								
PROPORTION OF FIBER CONSUMPTION (*c*)									
Cotton	77	...	72	71	71	71	70	70	...
Wool	12	...	13	12	11	10	11	10	...
Rayon	11	...	15	17	17	17	17	18	...
Other man-made fibers	—	...	—	—	1	2	2	2	...

(*a*) As recorded. (*b*) Three-year moving average, centered. (*c*) Based on (*b*) in all years except 1938.
[1]Seasons ending in year specified : Source, International Cotton Advisory Committee. — [2]Clean basis. Source, Commonwealth Economic Committee. — [3]Production. Source, Textile Economics Bureau. — [4]Preliminary estimates.

Table 2. — Regional Consumption of Apparel Fibers (excluding newer man-made Fibers)

Region	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	Thousand metric tons							
TOTAL CONSUMPTION								
World (a)	8 020	8 564	8 487	9 226	10 180	9 883	10 606	11 011
World (b)	...	...	8 759	9 298	9 763	10 223	10 500	10 982
Western Europe (a)	2 055	1 880	2 070	2 288	2 343	2 077	2 205	2 427
Western Europe (b)	...	...	2 079	2 233	2 236	2 209	2 236	...
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. (a)	1 012	805	983	1 111	1 257	1 385	1 602	1 730
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R. (b)	...	...	966	1 117	1 251	1 415	1 572	...
North America (a)	1 633	2 929	2 419	2 935	3 217	2 826	2 964	2 633
North America (b)	...	...	2 761	2 857	2 993	3 003	2 808	...
Central and South America (a)	429	605	609	630	636	650	627	697
Central and South America (b)	...	...	614	625	639	637	657	...
Asia (a)	2 573	1 914	1 921	1 757	2 192	2 560	2 718	2 926
Asia (b)	...	...	1 863	1 957	2 170	2 490	2 734	...
Africa (a)	220	289	323	319	372	359	389	441
Africa (b)	...	...	310	338	350	373	397	...
Oceania (a)	85	115	124	116	140	133	70	129
Oceania (b)	...	...	118	127	130	115	111	...
	Millions							
POPULATION								
World	2 161	2 350	2 378	2 412	2 436	2 470	2 501	2 528
Western Europe	305	299	302	304	306	308	310	312
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	261	284	288	292	294	301	305	309
North America	142	163	166	169	172	175	178	180
Central and South America	125	151	155	158	162	166	171	175
Asia	1 148	1 246	1 257	1 274	1 284	1 300	1 312	1 323
Africa	170	195	198	202	205	209	212	215
Oceania	10.6	11.7	12.0	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.7
	Kilograms							
PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION (c)								
World	3.71	...	3.69	3.85	4.01	4.14	4.20	4.34
Western Europe	6.75	...	6.88	7.35	7.31	7.17	7.21	...
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	3.88	...	3.35	3.83	4.26	4.70	5.15	...
North America	11.50	...	16.63	16.91	17.40	17.16	15.78	...
Central and South America	3.43	...	3.96	3.96	3.94	3.84	3.84	...
Asia	2.24	...	1.48	1.54	1.69	1.92	2.08	...
Africa	1.29	...	1.57	1.67	1.71	1.78	1.87	...
Oceania	8.01	...	9.83	10.08	10.16	8.85	8.28	...
	1949 = 100							
INDICES OF PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION								
World	100	...	100	104	109	112	114	86
Western Europe	98	...	100	107	106	104	105	...
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	116	...	100	114	127	140	154	...
North America	69	...	100	102	105	103	95	...
Central and South America	87	...	100	100	100	97	97	...
Asia	151	...	100	104	114	130	141	...
Africa	82	...	100	106	109	113	119	...
Oceania	82	...	100	102	103	90	84	...

(a) As recorded. — (b) Three-year moving average, centered. — (c) Based on (b) in all years except 1938.

Looking at the position in 1954 as compared with 1938, it will be seen that per caput consumption of cotton has increased from 2.87 to 3.07 kilograms and of wool from 0.44 to 0.46 kilogram, increases of 7 and 4 percent respectively, whereas per caput consumption of the man-made fibers has more than doubled, having increased from 0.40 to 0.81 kilogram for rayon and from zero to 0.10 for other man-made fibers. Thus the proportional predominance of the two natural fibers has been markedly modified; they now account for about 80 percent of the total as against almost 90 percent in 1938.

The regional availability of manufactured fibers, after taking into account international trade in fiber products (on the lines followed in Tables 3, 4, and 5), is summarized in Table 2. This availability is much more influenced by local production and processing of fiber in some areas than in others. The scanty information on this aspect in the case of the U.S.S.R. until recently has resulted in an underestimate of consumption possibilities. However, now it has become widely accepted that

Table 2 A. — Per Caput Consumption of Apparel Fibers (excluding the newer man-made fibers)
Countries arranged by region according to 1954 consumption level

Continent	Under 1 kilogram			1 and up to 2 kilograms			2 and up to 4 kilograms			4 and up to 8 kilograms			8 and up to 16 kilograms		
	Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954	Country	1953	1954
North America													Canada	12.5	10.4
													United States	17.1	15.1
Oceania				Western Samoa	0.9	7.1	New Caledonia	2.1	2.0	New Hebrides	1.0	4.0	New Zealand	7.6	10.4
							Fiji	2.9	2.8	French Oceania	4.3	4.2	Australia	5.9	11.6
Western Europe							Jugoslavia	2.1	2.3	Portugal	4.2	4.1	Denmark	8.6	8.4
							Malta	2.5	2.6	Spain	4.2	4.2	Finland	7.3	8.4
										Ireland	5.8	5.0	France	7.8	8.5
										Greece	5.2	5.2	Iceland	8.5	8.7
										Italy	5.0	5.3	Germany, W.	8.8	9.5
										Austria	5.5	6.4	Norway	9.0	9.6
										Belgium-Luxembourg	6.4	7.0	Switzerland	8.0	9.8
													Netherlands	8.8	10.1
													Sweden	9.9	10.1
													United Kingdom	10.4	12.0
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.										Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	5.3	5.6			
Central and South America				French West Indies	1.2	1.3	Peru	2.1	2.4	Surinam	3.5	4.0			
				Panama	1.8	1.4	El Salvador	2.6	2.5	Brazil	3.8	4.3			
				Guatemala	1.7	1.5	Paraguay	2.0	2.5	Netherlands Antilles	...	5.2			
				Honduras	1.9	1.5	British West Indies	2.8	2.7	Chile	5.2	5.9			
				Dominican Rep.	1.3	1.6	Nicaragua	2.9	3.2	Uruguay	5.7	6.6			
				Ecuador	1.7	1.7	Mexico	3.3	3.3	Argentina	6.3	7.1			
				Bolivia	1.8	1.9	Colombia	3.2	3.4						
				Haiti	1.4	1.9	Costa Rica	3.6	3.6						
							Cuba	3.0	3.8						
							Venezuela	4.1	3.8						
Asia	Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam	0.9	0.8	Indonesia	1.4	1.1	India	2.1	2.1	Cyprus	4.1	4.1	Hong Kong	9.6	17.2
	Afghanistan	0.8	0.9	British Borneo	1.3	1.3	Malaya and Singapore	1.9	3.0	Turkey	4.0	4.2			
				Pakistan	0.9	1.5	Taiwan	2.7	3.2	Iraq	3.9	4.5			
				Burma	1.8	1.6				Israel	4.4	5.6			
				Iran	1.3	1.6				Syria	5.2	6.1			
				Jordan	1.4	1.6				Lebanon	5.5	7.0			
				Korea	1.2	1.6				Japan	6.6	7.0			
				Philippines	1.5	1.6									
				China	1.6	1.7									
				Ceylon	1.8	1.8									
				Thailand	1.4	1.8									
Africa	Liberia	0.4	0.5	French Togoland	1.0	1.1	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	1.8	2.1	Union of S. Africa	4.5	5.4			
	Mozambique	1.0	0.8	Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	1.1	1.1	Gambia	1.7	2.4						
	French Equatorial Africa	0.6	0.8	British Somaliland	1.0	1.1	Tunisia	2.4	2.4						
	Somalia	1.0	0.8	Spanish Morocco	1.2	1.2	Mauritius	2.9	2.6						
				Cape Verde Is.	1.2	1.3	French Mo occo	3.0	2.8						
				French Cameroons	1.0	1.3	Seychelles	2.7	3.2						
				Libya	0.5	1.3	Egypt	3.5	3.3						
				Nigeria	1.1	1.3	Gold Coast	3.4	3.6						
				Angola	1.2	1.4	São Tomé and Principe	3.8	3.6						
				Belgian Congo	1.2	1.5									
				British East Africa	1.1	1.5									
				Réunion	1.6	1.6									
				Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1.3	1.8									
				French West Africa	1.3	1.8									
				Madagascar	1.5	1.8									
				Sierra Leone	1.4	1.8									
				Zanzibar and Pemba	3.5	1.8									
				Algeria	1.9	1.9									

U.S.S.R. cotton crops have been more steeply on the upgrade than envisaged so far and the necessary adjustment affects the scale of fiber consumption not only in the region but in the world as a whole.

In 1954, all regions, with the exception of North America, enjoyed an increased supply of fiber products. However, in the United States there is an increasing consumption of products manufactured from the newer man-made fibers not covered in these regional compilations. Though it is possible that availability and consumer absorption were in close alignment globally, there is less ground for this assumption regionally; the averages give a firmer basis for considering per caput consumption. The outstanding features over the past five years are: the relative stability or even decline in the per caput consumption level in regions where the rate is well above the world average; and the sharp increase where it is well below.

In North America per caput consumption, including the military requirements of 1951, rose slightly but has subsided since then; even if the newer man-made fibers are taken into account, the 1953 level, at about 16 kilograms per caput, was no higher than in 1949. Similarly, in Western Europe, per caput consumption shows remarkable stability over the past four years at slightly over 7 kilograms. In these regions which have relatively high standards of living it may be assumed that patterns of expenditure have not favored the purchase of increased quantities of apparel and textiles. In the case of Oceania, the other area with a relatively high per caput consumption, a sharp setback to something like the prewar level of about 8 kilograms has followed the reduction in real income after 1951; and a similar but not so sharp reduction has affected Latin America, whose per caput consumption level is slightly below the world average of about 4 kilograms. On the other hand, a continuous and quite marked increase has occurred in Asia and Africa where expanding fiber and textile production capacity has formed an important part of the economic development, although many countries, especially in Africa, still remain almost entirely dependent on imported supplies of textiles. In these regions per caput consumption now approaches or exceeds 2 kilograms; in the case of Asia, however, it is still about 10 percent below the 1938 level.

While the great disparities in fiber consumption levels as between different regions have narrowed slightly, they still remain very great as between individual countries, the range being from about 16 kilograms in the United States to 0.50 kilogram in Liberia. Even within regions, per caput consumption can multiply itself five or six times between the lowest and highest consumers, as, for example, between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom in Europe, Guatemala and Argentina in Latin America, and Indonesia and Japan in Asia.

The improvement in per caput supply of textiles between 1953 and 1954 was widespread, about three quarters of the 110 countries listed in Table 2A contributed to it. Notable is the exception of the United States; the other great textile manufacturing countries of Europe, as well as Japan and India, increased or at least maintained their domestic supply level. In the case of Japan, and even more so in that of India, this rise was held in check by the increased movements of textiles into world markets. On the other hand, increases in per caput supply arising from developing textile industries have been by no means negligible, especially in the case of Pakistan.

Nevertheless, the widespread nature of the improvement is primarily attributable to a re-expansion in the volume of world trade in textiles. Between 1953 and 1954 this increase was much more marked than the increase in the volume of textiles manufactured: about 12 percent as compared with 4 percent. It affected all categories of cotton, wool, and rayon products except wool tops. The great majority of textile importing countries enjoyed improved supplies, especially those of the sterling area (Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, etc.) where import controls were relaxed. On the other hand, foreign exchange difficulties continued to affect the largest import market for textiles — Indonesia — where per caput supply suffered a sharp setback.

The very striking figures for Hong Kong draw attention to the exceptional characteristics of the structure of the island's industry and trade. Important formerly as an entrepôt handling relatively large quantities of textiles, Hong Kong is now in addition a rapidly developing and major producer of textiles for export. Furthermore, a large proportion of the yarn and tissues manufactured is exported in the form of garments and, as trade in apparel is not taken into account in these compilations, appears as available for domestic consumption. Thus the figures of per caput availability for Hong Kong, which are variable on account of movements in the stoocks held by traders, are also becoming increasingly swollen as the garment trade expands. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the caput supply of textiles shown for Afghanistan and Ethiopia exclude any estimate for domestic grown wool.

Table 3. — Cotton Products Available for Home Use

Continent and country	Year	Consumption of raw cotton	Cotton yarn			Cotton tissues			Other cotton manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
			Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons											*Millions*	*Kg.*
WESTERN EUROPE														
Austria	1953	16.7	0.4	0.7	— 0.3	1.1	1.4	— 0.3	0.1	0.7	— 0.6	15.5	7.0	2.2
	1954	20.4	0.7	0.8	— 0.1	1.5	1.4	+ 0.1	0.1	1.1	— 1.0	19.4	7.0	2.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	1953	80.4	1.4	21.1	— 19.7	2.3	19.0	— 16.7	0.4	14.7	— 14.3	29.7	9.1	3.3
	1954	93.0	2.4	24.1	— 21.7	2.7	22.4	— 19.7	1.3	18.7	— 17.4	34.2	9.1	3.8
Denmark	1953	9.5	3.3	—	+ 3.3	7.8	0.2	+ 7.6	1.0	0.1	+ 0.9	21.3	4.4	4.8
	1954	9.3	2.9	0.1	+ 2.8	7.9	0.2	+ 7.7	1.1	0.1	+ 1.0	20.8	4.4	4.7
Finland	1953	12.6	1.1	0.2	+ 0.9	2.7	—	+ 2.7	0.2	—	+ 0.2	16.4	4.1	4.0
	1954	13.7	*2.0	...	+ 2.0	2.6	...	+ 2.6	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	18.6	4.2	4.4
France	1953	251.5	1.4	5.5	— 4.1	3.2	50.9	— 47.7	0.1	3.3	— 3.2	196.5	43.9	4.5
	1954	289.6	1.3	5.2	— 3.9	3.1	53.8	— 50.7	0.1	3.6	— 3.5	231.5	44.0	5.3
Germany, Western	1953	232.6	4.4	1.2	+ 3.2	6.7	23.2	— 16.5	1.7	1.2	+ 0.5	219.8	51.2	4.3
	1954	264.9	5.2	2.8	+ 2.4	7.8	23.0	— 15.2	1.2	1.0	+ 0.2	252.3	51.7	4.9
Greece	1953	23.0	0.7	0.2	+ 0.5	2.3	0.5	+ 1.8	0.2	—	+ 0.2	25.5	7.8	3.3
	1954	25.6	—	0.2	— 0.2	2.2	0.2	+ 2.0	0.3	—	+ 0.3	27.7	7.9	3.5
Iceland	1953	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.65	0.15	4.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.65	0.15	4.3
Ireland, Rep. of	1953	2.0	2.3	—	+ 2.3	2.6	—	+ 2.6	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	7.3	2.9	2.5
	1954	2.2	1.6	—	+ 1.6	2.2	—	+ 2.2	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	6.4	2.9	2.2
Italy	1953	187.3	0.7	13.4	— 12.7	1.0	14.4	— 13.4	0.3	12.8	— 12.5	148.7	47.4	3.1
	1954	189.9	0.2	13.4	— 13.2	1.3	10.4	— 9.1	0.4	12.3	— 11.9	155.7	47.7	3.3
Malta	1953	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.30	0.32	0.9
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.28	0.32	0.9
Netherlands	1953	64.0	12.5	4.8	+ 7.7	8.7	22.4	— 13.7	2.2	4.5	— 2.3	55.7	10.5	5.3
	1954	69.8	12.0	6.6	+ 5.4	9.6	22.5	— 12.9	3.2	4.2	— 1.0	61.3	10.6	5.8
Norway	1953	4.8	4.1	—	+ 4.1	6.6	—	+ 6.6	0.5	—	+ 0.5	16.0	3.4	4.7
	1954	5.0	4.5	—	+ 4.5	7.1	—	+ 7.1	0.5	—	+ 0.5	17.1	3.4	5.0
Portugal	1953	37.7	—	0.5	— 0.5	0.2	9.9	— 9.7	0.1	1.6	— 1.5	26.0	8.6	3.0
	1954	42.1	—	2.4	— 2.4	0.3	13.7	— 13.4	0.1	2.1	— 2.0	24.3	8.7	2.8
Spain	1953	74.6	—	0.2	— 0.2	0.1	3.2	— 3.1	—	0.6	— 0.6	70.7	28.6	2.5
	1954	69.4	—	0.1	— 0.1	*0.4	*2.5	— 2.1	—	*0.6	— 0.6	66.6	28.9	2.3
Sweden	1953	26.0	3.2	0.2	+ 3.0	8.7	0.7	+ 8.0	1.3	0.1	+ 1.2	38.2	7.2	5.3
	1954	29.3	3.5	0.1	+ 3.4	8.2	0.8	+ 7.4	*1.4	*0.1	+ 1.3	41.4	7.2	5.7
Switzerland	1953	31.7	0.4	3.8	— 3.4	2.0	5.6	— 3.6	0.4	1.1	— 0.7	24.0	4.9	4.9
	1954	35.6	1.9	3.0	— 1.1	2.8	4.3	— 1.5	0.4	1.2	— 0.8	32.2	4.9	6.6
United Kingdom	1953	339.1	1.5	19.0	— 17.5	14.7	83.4	— 68.7	6.9	20.1	— 13.2	239.7	50.9	4.7
	1954	397.6	4.9	18.4	— 13.5	*33.4	78.4	— 45.0	*10.0	*21.5	— 11.5	327.6	51.1	6.4
Yugoslavia	1953	26.0	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	2.9	— 2.9	—	—	—	23.2	17.0	1.4
	1954	26.4	—	0.1	— 0.1	—	3.8	— 3.8	—	—	—	22.5	17.3	1.3
Total	*1953*	*1 419*	*39*	*71*	*— 32*	*72*	*238*	*—166*	*16*	*61*	*— 45*	*1 176*	*310*	*3.8*
	1954	*1 584*	*43*	*77*	*— 34*	*94*	*237*	*—143*	*21*	*67*	*— 46*	*1 361*	*312*	*4.4*
EASTERN EUROPE and U.S.S.R.	*1953*	*1 165*	—	*(1)*	*— 1*	*(—)*	*(11)*	*— 11*	...	...	...	*1 153*	*305*	*3.8*
	1954	*1 225*	*(2)*	—	*+ 2*	*(—)*	*(8)*	*— 8*	...	...	...	*1 219*	*309*	*3.9*
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1953	80.4	3.4	—	+ 3.4	21.6	0.4	+ 21.2	5.6	—	+ 5.6	110.6	14.8	7.5
	1954	66.1	2.5	—	+ 2.5	18.3	0.3	+ 18.0	5.8	—	+ 5.8	92.4	15.2	6.1
United States	1953	2 077	0.1	7.9	— 7.8	8.5	75.7	— 67.2	7.2	12.2	— 5.0	1 997.0	162.7	12.3
	1954	1 882	0.1	8.6	— 8.5	9.5	74.3	— 64.8	6.8	12.1	— 5.3	1 803.4	164.3	11.0
Total	*1953*	*2 157*	*4*	*8*	*— 4*	*30*	*76*	*— 46*	*13*	*12*	*+ 1*	*2 108*	*178*	*11.8*
	1954	*1 948*	*3*	*9*	*— 6*	*28*	*75*	*— 47*	*13*	*12*	*+ 1*	*1 896*	*180*	*10.5*
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	1953	82.4	1.4	—	+ 1.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	83.9	18.4	4.6
	1954	92.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.2	18.7	4.9
Bolivia	1953	1.7	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.3	3.1	0.7
	1954	1.1	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.8	3.2	0.6

Table 3. — Cotton Products Available for Home Use (*continued*)

Continent and country	Year	Consumption of raw cotton	Cotton yarn: Imports	Cotton yarn: Exports	Cotton yarn: Balance	Cotton tissues: Imports	Cotton tissues: Exports	Cotton tissues: Balance	Other cotton manufactures: Imports	Other cotton manufactures: Exports	Other cotton manufactures: Balance	Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Thousand metric tons											*Millions*	*Kg.*
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA (*concluded*)														
Brazil	1953	173.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	173.6	55.8	3.1
	1954	195.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	195.2	57.2	3.4
British West Indies	1953	0.7	*0.3	+	+ 0.3	4.5	—	+ 4.5	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	5.9	3.3	1.8
	1954	0.7	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	3.9	—	+ 3.9	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	5.1	3.4	1.5
Chile	1953	19.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	19.9	6.1	3.3
	1954	22.8	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	23.3	6.2	3.8
Colombia	1953	27.1	0.4	—	+ 0.4	1.0	0.1	+ 0.9	0.3	—	+ 0.3	28.7	12.1	2.4
	1954	28.8	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	*1.1	*0.1	+ 1.0	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	30.6	12.4	2.5
Costa Rica	1953	0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.3	—	+ 1.3	0.7	—	+ 0.7	2.3	0.9	2.6
	1954	*0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.6	—	+ 1.6	0.5	—	+ 0.5	2.4	0.9	2.7
Cuba	1953	4.3	1.7	—	+ 1.7	4.7	—	+ 4.7	1.3	—	+ 1.3	12.0	5.8	2.1
	1954	6.7	*1.5	—	+ 1.5	*6.8	—	+ 6.8	*1.5	—	+ 1.5	16.5	5.8	2.8
Dominican Republic	1953	0.4	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	1.9	—	+ 1.9	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.6	2.3	1.1
	1954	0.7	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	2.2	—	+ 2.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.2	2.3	1.4
Ecuador	1953	4.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	...	—	—	5.3	3.5	1.5
	1954	4.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	...	—	—	5.2	3.6	1.4
El Salvador	1953	3.0	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.4	0.1	+ 1.3	0.2	—	+ 0.2	4.6	2.1	2.2
	1954	2.6	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.5	0.1	+ 1.4	0.2	—	+ 0.2	4.3	2.1	2.0
French West Indies	1953	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.59	0.57	1.0
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.58	0.57	1.0
Guatemala	1953	2.4	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*2.0	—	+ 2.0	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.7	3.0	1.5
	1954	2.2	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*1.9	—	+ 1.9	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.4	3.1	1.4
Haiti	1953	0.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.1	—	+ 3.1	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	4.1	3.2	1.3
	1954	0.7	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.2	—	+ 4.2	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	5.5	3.2	1.7
Honduras	1953	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.2	—	+ 2.2	0.3	—	+ 0.3	2.6	1.6	1.6
	1954	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*1.3	—	+ 1.3	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	1.7	1.6	1.1
Mexico	1953	71.5	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.6	2.1	— 1.5	0.2	0.1	+ 0.1	70.4	28.1	2.5
	1954	71.5	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	2.0	— 1.7	*0.2	...	+ 0.2	70.3	28.8	2.4
Netherlands Antilles	1954	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.53	0.18	3.0
Nicaragua	1953	0.9	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.5	—	+ 1.5	0.3	—	+ 0.3	2.8	1.2	2.3
	1954	1.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*1.6	—	+ 1.6	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	3.1	1.2	2.6
Panama	1953	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	+ 1.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	1.6	0.9	1.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	1.3	0.9	1.4
Paraguay	1953	2.6	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	...	—	—	2.7	1.5	1.8
	1954	3.3	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	...	—	—	3.5	1.5	2.3
Peru	1953	12.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.8	—	+ 0.8	0.6	—	+ 0.6	13.9	9.0	1.5
	1954	14.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.2	—	+ 1.2	0.6	—	+ 0.6	16.4	9.3	1.8
Surinam	1953	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.49	0.22	2.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.51	0.22	2.3
Uruguay	1953	5.6	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	6.5	2.5	2.6
	1954	7.4	*1.6	—	+ 1.6	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	10.2	2.6	3.9
Venezuela	1953	4.6	0.3	—	+ 0.3	5.3	—	+ 5.3	*2.5	—	+ 2.5	12.7	5.5	2.8
	1954	4.1	0.7	—	+ 0.7	5.1	—	+ 5.1	*1.5	—	+ 1.5	11.4	5.6	2.0
Total	*1953*	*418*	*6*	—	*+ 6*	*35*	*2*	*+ 33*	*9*	—	*+ 9*	*466*	*171*	*2.7*
	1954	*460*	*7*	—	*+ 7*	*38*	*2*	*+ 36*	*8*	—	*+ 8*	*511*	*175*	*2.9*
ASIA														
Aden	1953	—	*1.9	...	+ 1.9	10.0	8.5	+ 1.5	...	...	—	3.4	0.15	...
	1954	—	*0.8	...	+ 0.8	10.7	7.0	+ 3.7	...	...	—	4.5	0.15	...
Afghanistan	1953	4.3	—	—	—	*4.0	—	+ 4.0	...	—	—	8.3	12.0	0.7
	1954	4.3	—	—	—	*3.4	—	+ 3.4	...	—	—	7.7	12.0	0.6
British Borneo	1953	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	+ 1.3	—	—	—	1.3	1.0	1.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	+ 1.3	—	—	—	1.3	1.0	1.3
Burma	1953	2.8	7.1	—	+ 7.1	17.4	—	+ 17.4	3.2	—	+ 3.2	30.5	19.0	1.6
	1954	3.0	6.9	—	+ 6.9	14.2	—	+ 14.2	3.1	—	+ 3.1	27.2	19.2	1.4
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	1953	5.4	2.9	—	+ 2.9	*14.3	—	+ 14.3	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	23.5	31.0	0.8
	1954	4.3	*2.3	—	+ 2.3	*12.7	—	+ 12.7	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	20.2	31.5	0.6
Ceylon	1953	1.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	9.3	—	+ 9.3	0.2	—	+ 0.2	10.7	8.2	1.3
	1954	1.3	0.4	—	+ 0.4	9.2	—	+ 9.2	0.3	—	+ 0.3	11.2	8.4	1.3
China, excl. Taiwan	1953	725	(—)	(2.5)	— 2.5	(0.3)	(0.3)	—	...	...	—	722.5	*460	1.6
	1954	760	(—)	(1.1)	— 1.1	(0.8)	(1.6)	— 0.8	...	...	—	758.1	*460	1.6

Table 3. — Cotton Products Available for Home Use (*continued*)

Continent and country	Year	Consumption of raw cotton	Cotton yarn			Cotton tissues			Other cotton manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
			Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons											*Millions*	*Kg.*
Asia (*concluded*)														
Cyprus	1953	0.4	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.9	—	+ 0.9	—	—	—	1.5	0.51	2.9
	1954	*0.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.9	—	+ 0.9	—	—	—	1.4	0.51	2.7
Hong Kong	1953	34.0	4.9	15.9	— 11.0	11.3	20.0	— 8.7	0.6	2.0	— 1.4	12.9	2.3	5.6
	1954	44.2	6.0	14.7	— 8.7	11.6	20.2	— 8.6	1.1	1.9	— 0.8	26.1	2.3	11.3
India	1953	840	0.9	7.6	— 6.7	0.5	73.3	— 72.8	0.6	5.5	— 4.9	755.6	372	2.0
	1954	864	0.9	3.7	— 2.8	0.6	96.8	— 96.2	0.2	16.2	— 16.0	749.0	377	2.0
Indonesia	1953	4.8	12.0	—	+ 12.0	74.0	—	+ 74.0	2.9	—	+ 2.9	93.7	79.9	1.2
	1954	5.9	13.3	—	+ 13.3	58.7	—	+ 58.7	2.3	—	+ 2.3	80.2	81.1	1.0
Iran	1953	15.2	*0.1	0.5	— 0.4	8.2	—	+ 8.2	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	23.1	20.3	1.1
	1954	15.2	*0.2	0.7	— 0.5	11.7	—	+ 11.7	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	26.6	20.7	1.3
Iraq	1953	2.6	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	5.0	—	+ 5.0	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	7.9	4.9	1.6
	1954	2.8	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	5.1	—	+ 5.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	8.3	4.9	1.7
Israel	1953	2.8	1.8	—	+ 1.8	0.7	0.2	+ 0.5	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	5.2	1.7	3.1
	1954	5.4	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.4	0.3	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	6.2	1.7	3.6
Japan	1953	447.7	0.1	9.1	— 9.0	0.1	93.4	— 93.3	0.1	12.1	— 12.0	333.4	86.7	3.8
	1954	529.2	0.1	12.6	— 12.5	0.1	124.8	—124.7	0.1	14.4	— 14.3	377.7	88.0	4.3
Jordan	1953	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.7	1.4	0.5
	1954	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.8	—	+ 0.8	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.0	1.4	0.7
Korea	1953	23.8	(3.3)	—	+ 3.3	(0.8)	—	+ 0.8	...	—	—	27.9	29.3	1.0
	1954	32.5	(4.8)	—	+ 4.8	(1.8)	—	+ 1.8	...	—	—	39.1	29.3	1.3
Lebanon	1953	4.3	0.1	0.9	— 0.8	1.7	0.2	+ 1.5	0.2	—	+ 0.2	5.2	1.4	3.7
	1954	3.5	0.1	0.1	—	2.0	0.1	+ 1.9	0.3	—	+ 0.3	5.7	1.4	4.1
Malaya and Singapore	1953	0.2	0.8	1.4	— 0.6	20.1	13.1	+ 7.0	4.1	1.0	+ 3.1	9.7	6.8	1.4
	1954	*0.2	0.6	0.6	—	16.1	5.0	+ 11.1	3.2	0.6	+ 2.6	13.9	7.1	2.0
Pakistan	1953	49.9	9.8	—	+ 9.8	1.9	—	+ 1.9	0.3	—	+ 0.3	61.9	77.1	0.8
	1954	97.6	10.1	—	+ 10.1	4.3	—	+ 4.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	112.3	77.1	1.5
Philippines	1953	2.2	*3.7	—	+ 3.7	*15.5	—	+ 15.5	*3.5	—	+ 3.5	24.9	21.0	1.2
	1954	2.2	*4.5	—	+ 4.5	*17.0	—	+ 17.0	*3.5	—	+ 3.5	27.2	21.4	1.3
Syria	1953	8.2	0.5	0.1	+ 0.4	1.9	0.5	+ 1.4	0.2	0.2	—	10.0	3.8	2.6
	1954	9.8	*0.5	*0.1	+ 0.4	*3.0	*0.4	+ 2.6	*0.2	0.2	—	12.8	4.0	3.2
Taiwan	1953	19.5	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	*1.5	...	+ 1.5	...	...	—	21.4	8.3	2.6
	1954	26.4	*0.1	*0.2	— 0.1	*0.1	...	+ 0.1	...	...	—	26.4	8.6	3.1
Thailand	1953	5.9	*3.3	—	+ 3.3	*12.7	—	+ 12.7	*3.0	—	+ 3.0	24.9	19.6	1.3
	1954	8.7	3.7	—	+ 3.7	*17.8	—	+ 17.8	3.4	—	+ 3.4	33.6	19.9	1.7
Turkey	1953	52.0	*1.7	—	+ 1.7	*11.0	—	+ 11.0	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	65.3	22.5	2.9
	1954	62.9	1.3	—	+ 1.3	9.7	—	+ 9.7	0.4	—	+ 0.4	74.3	22.9	3.2
Total	*1953*	*2 257*	*56*	*40*	*+ 16*	*231*	*211*	*+ 20*	*21*	*21*	—	*2 293*	*1 312*	*1.7*
	1954	*2 487*	*58*	*35*	*+ 23*	*220*	*257*	*— 37*	*20*	*33*	*— 13*	*2 460*	*1 323*	*1.9*
Africa														
Algeria	1953	0.4	0.6	—	+ 0.6	8.8	0.7	+ 8.1	1.9	0.1	+ 1.8	10.9	9.4	1.2
	1954	*0.5	0.6	—	+ 0.6	9.3	0.5	+ 8.8	2.0	0.2	+ 1.8	11.7	9.4	1.2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1953	0.4	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	7.4	0.5	+ 6.9	0.9	0.1	+ 0.8	8.3	8.8	0.9
	1954	1.1	0.1	...	+ 0.1	11.7	*0.5	+ 11.2	*0.9	*0.1	+ 0.8	13.2	8.9	1.5
Angola	1953	*0.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.4	—	+ 3.4	1.1	—	+ 1.1	4.9	4.2	1.2
	1954	*0.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.6	—	+ 3.6	1.5	—	+ 1.5	5.5	4.2	1.3
Belgian Congo	1953	8.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	6.2	0.1	+ 6.1	0.6	—	+ 0.6	15.0	16.3	0.9
	1954	9.7	0.1	—	+ 0.1	7.5	0.5	+ 7.0	0.8	—	+ 0.8	17.6	16.5	1.1
British East Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	14.3	0.3	+ 14.0	4.5	—	+ 4.5	18.5	19.3	1.0
	1954	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	16.3	0.1	+ 16.2	6.4	—	+ 6.4	22.8	19.5	1.2
British Somaliland	1953	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	...	—	—	0.63	0.64	1.0
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	...	—	—	0.71	0.64	1.1
Cape Verde Islands	1953	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.20	0.16	1.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.22	0.17	1.3
Egypt	1953	68.1	0.1	5.4	— 5.3	1.8	0.6	+ 1.2	1.0	—	+ 1.0	65.0	21.9	3.0
	1954	73.3	0.1	11.2	— 11.1	0.7	1.0	— 0.3	0.7	—	+ 0.7	62.6	22.5	2.8
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	1953	1.7	3.5	—	+ 3.5	10.5	—	+ 10.5	0.6	—	+ 0.6	16.3	16.1	1.0
	1954	2.4	1.6	—	+ 1.6	11.2	—	+ 11.2	0.7	—	+ 0.7	15.9	16.1	1.0
French Cameroons	1953	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	*1.8	—	+ 1.8	*0.8	—	+ 0.8	2.7	3.1	0.9
	1954	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	*2.4	—	+ 2.4	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	3.4	3.1	1.1
French Equatorial Africa	1953	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.0	—	+ 2.0	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	2.6	4.5	0.6
	1954	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.4	—	+ 2.4	*0.7	—	+ 0.7	3.2	4.5	0.7

Table 3. — Cotton Products Available for Home Use (*concluded*)

Continent and country	Year	Consumption of raw cotton	Cotton yarn: Imports	Cotton yarn: Exports	Cotton yarn: Balance	Cotton tissues: Imports	Cotton tissues: Exports	Cotton tissues: Balance	Other cotton manufactures: Imports	Other cotton manufactures: Exports	Other cotton manufactures: Balance	Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Thousand metric tons											*Millions*	*Kg.*
AFRICA (*concluded*)														
French Morocco	1953	2.2	0.7	—	+ 0.7	*11.3	—	+ 11.3	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	14.7	8.2	1.8
	1954	*2.5	0.4	—	+ 0.4	*9.9	—	+ 9.9	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	13.3	8.3	1.6
French Somaliland	1953	—	—	—	—	0.9	...	+ 0.9	...	—	—	0.9	0.07	..
	1954	—	—	—	—	1.6	...	+ 1.6	...	—	—	1.6	0.07	..
French Togoland	1953	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	+ 1.0	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1954	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	+ 1.1	—	—	—	1.1	1.0	1.1
French West Africa	1953	2.6	0.7	—	+ 0.7	13.8	0.2	+ 13.6	3.8	—	+ 3.8	20.7	17.4	1.2
	1954	2.6	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	*22.0	...	+ 22.0	*3.5	—	+ 3.5	28.5	17.4	1.6
Gambia	1953	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.41	0.26	1.6
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	0.65	0.29	2.2
Gold Coast	1953	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	11.1	...	+ 11.1	1.1	—	+ 1.1	12.5	4.5	2.8
	1954	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	11.1	...	+ 11.1	*1.2	—	+ 1.2	12.6	4.5	2.8
Liberia	1953	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.5	1.3	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5
Libya	1953	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	...	—	—	0.5	1.5	0.3
	1954	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	...	—	—	1.3	1.5	0.9
Madagascar	1953	—	—	—	—	*4.9	—	+ 4.9	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	5.8	4.6	1.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	*5.6	—	+ 5.6	*1.8	—	+ 1.8	7.4	4.6	1.6
Mauritius	1953	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	+ 1.1	...	—	—	1.1	0.52	2.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	+ 1.0	...	—	—	1.0	0.53	1.9
Mozambique	1953	*0.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.4	—	+ 4.4	0.7	—	+ 0.7	5.6	5.9	1.0
	1954	*0.4	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*3.9	—	+ 3.9	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	5.0	6.0	0.8
Nigeria	1953	3.3	0.8	—	+ 0.8	20.9	—	+ 20.9	1.3	—	+ 1.3	26.3	31.4	0.8
	1954	3.3	0.7	—	+ 0.7	20.9	—	+ 20.9	*1.9	—	+ 1.9	26.8	32.0	0.8
Réunion	1953	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.35	0.27	1.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.37	0.27	1.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	1953	2.0	0.8	0.8	—	7.2	0.7	+ 6.5	1.0	*0.3	+ 0.7	9.2	6.8	1.4
	1954	2.2	1.9	0.9	+ 1.0	7.1	0.5	+ 6.6	0.5	*0.1	+ 0.4	10.2	6.9	1.5
São Tomé and Principe	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.19	0.05	3.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.18	0.05	3.6
Seychelles	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.09	0.04	2.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.11	0.04	2.7
Sierra Leone	1953	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	+ 2.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.3	2.0	1.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	+ 2.4	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	2.7	2.0	1.3
Somalia	1953	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	1.1	—	+ 1.1	—	—	—	1.3	1.3	1.0
	1954	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.8	—	+ 0.8	—	—	—	1.1	1.3	0.8
Spanish Morocco	1953	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	+ 0.8	—	—	—	0.8	1.0	0.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	0.7	1.0	0.7
Tunisia	1953	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	4.5	—	+ 4.5	...	—	—	5.2	3.6	1.4
	1954	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	4.7	—	+ 4.7	...	—	—	5.4	3.7	1.5
Union of South Africa	1953	7.6	3.7	...	+ 3.7	*22.5	...	+ 22.5	*0.7	...	+ 0.7	34.5	14.7	2.3
	1954	8.7	5.6	...	+ 5.6	*25.1	...	+ 25.1	*1.0	...	+ 1.0	40.4	14.9	2.7
Zanzibar and Pemba	1953	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	+ 0.8	...	—	—	0.76	0.27	2.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	...	—	—	0.36	0.28	1.3
Total	*1953*	*98*	*13*	*6*	*+ 7*	*167*	*3*	*+ 164*	*23*	*1*	*+ 22*	*291*	*212*	*1.4*
	1954	*107*	*14*	*12*	*+ 2*	*187*	*3*	*+ 184*	*27*	—	*+ 27*	*320*	*215*	*1.5*
OCEANIA														
Australia	1953	13.0	1.1	—	+ 1.1	8.9	0.1	+ 8.8	0.7	—	+ 0.7	23.6	8.9	2.7
	1954	18.0	2.9	—	+ 2.9	31.4	0.1	+ 31.3	1.7	—	+ 1.7	53.9	9.0	6.0
Fiji	1953	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.62	0.32	1.9
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.53	0.33	1.6
French Oceania	1953	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.19	0.06	3.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.18	0.06	3.0
New Caledonia	1953	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.15	0.07	2.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	2.0
New Hebrides	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	1.0
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.20	0.05	4.0
New Zealand	1953	*0.1	0.6	—	+ 0.6	3.6	—	+ 3.6	2.3	—	+ 2.3	6.6	2.0	3.3
	1954	*0.1	1.4	—	+ 1.4	5.8	—	+ 5.8	*3.0	—	+ 3.0	10.3	2.1	4.9
Western Samoa	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.07	0.09	0.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.11	0.09	1.2
Total	*1953*	*13*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*14*	—	*+ 14*	*3*	—	*+ 3*	*32*	*13.4*	*2.4*
	1954	*18*	*4*	—	*+ 4*	*38*	—	*+ 38*	*5*	—	*+ 5*	*65*	*13.7*	*4.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**1953**	**7 527**	**120**	**126**	**— 6**	**549**	**541**	**+ 8**	**85**	**95**	**— 10**	**7 519**	**2 501**	**3.0**
	1954	**7 829**	**131**	**133**	**— 2**	**605**	**582**	**+ 23**	**94**	**112**	**— 18**	**7 832**	**2 528**	**3.1**

Table 4. — Wool Products Available for Home Use

Continent and country	Year	Estimated consumption of wool (clean basis)	Wool tops			Wool yarn			Wool tissues			Other wool manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
			Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons														*Millions*	*Kg.*
Western Europe																	
Austria	1953	5.0	2.5	—	+ 2.5	1.0	0.7	+ 0.3	0.3	0.3	—	0.2	0.2	—	7.8	7.0	1.1
	1954	5.6	2.4	—	+ 2.4	1.0	1.1	— 0.1	0.5	0.5	—	0.3	0.3	—	7.9	7.0	1.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	1953	31.7	8.8	6.2	+ 2.6	2.2	10.7	— 8.5	2.2	4.3	— 2.1	1.3	11.0	— 9.7	14.0	9.1	1.5
	1954	28.7	10.9	5.4	+ 5.5	2.3	11.1	— 8.8	2.8	5.6	— 2.8	1.2	11.6	— 10.4	12.2	9.1	1.3
Denmark	1953	2.7	1.9	—	+ 1.9	2.4	0.1	+ 2.3	2.5	0.1	+ 2.4	1.5	0.2	+ 1.3	10.6	4.4	2.4
	1954	2.3	2.1	—	+ 2.1	1.8	0.1	+ 1.7	2.7	0.1	+ 2.6	1.4	0.2	+ 1.2	9.9	4.4	2.3
Finland	1953	2.1	*2.5	—	+ 2.5	1.2	—	+ 1.2	0.5	—	+ 0 5	0.5	—	+ 0.5	6.8	4.1	1.7
	1954	2.5	*3.2	—	+ 3.2	*1.8	—	+ 1.8	0.9	—	+ 0.9	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	8.9	4.2	2.1
France	1953	113.6	2.0	16.5	— 14.5	0.1	14.3	— 14.2	0.8	4.1	— 3.3	0.8	2.9	— 2.1	79.5	43.9	1.8
	1954	115.4	2.3	19.6	— 17.3	0.2	15.8	— 15.6	1.1	4.2	— 3.1	1.0	2.8	— 1.8	77.6	44.0	1.8
Germany, Western	1953	69.7	2.1	1.9	+ 0.2	9.9	1.3	+ 8.6	8.1	1 3	+ 6.8	1.9	0.6	+ 1.3	86.6	51.2	1.7
	1954	68.8	1.4	2.2	— 0.8	10.1	1.5	+ 8.6	11.3	1.9	+ 9.4	2.1	0.8	+ 1.3	87.3	51.7	1.7
Greece	1953	5.5	*5.2	—	+ 5.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	11.3	7.8	1.4
	1951	4.6	*1.9	—	+ 1.9	0.8	—	+ 0.8	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	7.6	7.9	1.0
Iceland	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.24	0.15	1.6
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.25	0.15	1.7
Ireland, Rep. of	1953	3.8	0.9	—	+ 0.9	1.2	0.2	+ 1.0	0.5	0.2	+ 0.3	0.4	—	+ 0.4	6.4	2.9	2.2
	1954	3.4	0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.8	0.3	+ 0.5	0.5	0.2	+ 0.3	0.4	—	+ 0.4	5.1	2.9	1.8
Italy	1953	59.7	5.9	0.1	+ 5.8	0.1	1.0	— 0.9	0.9	15.7	— 14.8	0.6	7.5	— 6.9	42.9	47.4	0.9
	1954	53.8	5.0	0.1	+ 4.9	0.1	2.0	— 1.9	0.9	18.6	— 17.7	0.7	7.9	— 7.2	31.9	47.7	0.7
Malta	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.16	0.32	0.5
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.15	0.32	0.5
Netherlands	1953	11.0	5.0	0.1	+ 4.9	7.6	0.7	+ 6.9	2.8	4.2	— 1.4	2.0	3.5	— 1.5	19.9	10.5	1.9
	1954	11.3	5.9	0.2	+ 5.7	8.5	0.9	+ 7.6	3.4	4.3	— 0.9	2.4	3.0	— 0.6	23.1	10.6	2.2
Norway	1953	3.6	1.2	—	+ 1.2	2.0	—	+ 2.0	1.4	0.1	+ 1.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	8.4	3.4	2.5
	1954	3.5	1.2	—	+ 1.2	1.7	—	+ 1.7	1.3	0.1	+ 1.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	8.0	3.4	2.4
Portugal	1953	3.8	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	—	0.1	— 0.1	4.0	8.6	0.5
	1954	4.1	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	—	0.1	— 0.1	4.2	8.7	0.5
Spain	1953	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	—	0.1	— 0.1	17.8	28.6	0.6
	1954	16.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	— 0.3	—	0.1	— 0.1	16.1	28.9	0.6
Sweden	1953	6.3	2.2	—	+ 2.2	2.4	0.1	+ 2.3	5.3	0.6	+ 4.7	2.6	0.3	+ 2.3	17.8	7.2	2.5
	1954	5.4	1.7	—	+ 1.7	1.5	0.1	+ 1.4	5.3	0.5	+ 4.8	2.2	0.4	+ 1.8	15.1	7.2	2.1
Switzerland	1953	6	4.1	0.8	+ 3.3	1.0	1.0	—	1.9	0.9	+ 1.0	2.5	0.6	+ 1.9	12.2	4.9	2.5
	1954	4.5	4.1	0.6	+ 3.5	1.2	0.9	+ 0.3	2.1	0.9	+ 1.2	2.7	0.5	+ 2.2	11.7	4.9	2.4
United Kingdom	1953	221.4	2.2	32.6	— 30.4	1.4	9.0	— 7.6	2.4	27.3	— 24.9	4.2	17.8	— 13.6	144.9	50.9	2.9
	1954	209.4	1.4	30.5	— 29.1	1.4	7.7	— 6.3	*2.5	*25.7	— 23.2	*4.5	*21.2	— 16.7	134.1	51.1	2.6
Yugoslavia	1953	6	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	0.2	— 0.2	6.5	17.0	0.4
	1954	7	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	7.6	17.3	0.4
Total	*1953*	*570*	*47*	*58*	*— 11*	*33*	*39*	*— 6*	*30*	*59*	*— 29*	*19*	*45*	*— 26*	*498*	*310*	*1.6*
	1954	*547*	*45*	*59*	*— 14*	*34*	*42*	*— 8*	*36*	*63*	*— 27*	*20*	*49*	*— 29*	*469*	*312*	*1.5*
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	*1953*	**148*	**1*	—	*+ 1*	*(—)*	*(—)*	—	*(1)*	*(—)*	*+ 1*	...	...	—	*150*	*305*	*0.5*
	1954	**176*	**1*	—	*+ 1*	*(—)*	*(—)*	—	*(1)*	*(—)*	*+ 1*	...	...	—	*178*	*309*	*0 6*
North America																	
Canada	1953	12.2	5.8	—	+ 5.8	1.3	—	+ 1.3	6.0	—	+ 6.0	5.8	—	+ 5.8	31.1	14.8	2.1
	1954	10	4.0	—	+ 4.0	0.8	—	+ 0.8	4.5	—	+ 4.5	4.5	—	+ 4.8	24.1	15.2	1.6
United States	1953	229.0	2.6	—	+ 2.6	0.8	0.1	+ 0.7	5.5	0.4	+ 5.1	9.8	0.5	+ 9.3	246.7	162.7	1.5
	1954	177.5	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.7	0.1	+ 0.6	4.2	0.3	+ 3.9	9.2	0.8	+ 8.4	190.6	164.3	1.2
Total	*1953*	*241*	*8*	—	*+ 8*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*12*	—	*+ 12*	*16*	*1*	*+ 15*	*278*	*178*	*1.6*
	1954	*188*	*4*	—	*+ 4*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*9*	—	*+ 9*	*14*	*1*	*+ 13*	*215*	*180*	*1.2*
Central and South America																	
Argentina	1953	25	—	1.1	— 1.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	— 0.2	—	—	—	23.7	18.4	1.3
	1954	30	—	1.0	— 1.0	—	—	—	*0.2	0.1	+ 0.1	—	—	—	29.1	18.7	1.6
Bolivia	1953	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.1	1.0
	1954	*3	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	3.2	1.0
Brazil	1953	13	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	13.2	55.8	0.2
	1954	*13	*0.7	—	+ 0.7	0.9	—	+ 0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	57.2	0.3

Table 4. — Wool Products Available for Home Use (*continued*)

Continent and country	Year	Estimated consumption of wool (clean basis)	Wool tops			Wool yarn			Wool tissues			Other wool manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
			Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons														*Millions*	*Kg.*
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA (*concluded*)																	
British West Indies	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	...	—	—	0.3	3.3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	...	—	—	0.3	3.4	0.1
Chile	1953	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	...	—	—	8.1	6.1	1.3
	1954	*8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	8.0	6.2	1.3
Colombia	1953	2	0.5	—	+ 0.5	1.3	—	+ 1.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.0	12.1	0.3
	1954	*2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	*1.8	—	+ 1.8	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.4	12.4	0.4
Costa Rica	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	0.2
Cuba	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	5.8	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	5.8	0.03
El Salvador	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	2.1	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	2.1	0.03
Guatemala	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	3.0	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	3.1	0.03
Mexico	1953	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	2.5	28.1	0.1
	1954	*2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	2.4	28.8	0.1
Nicaragua	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.2	0.2
Peru	1953	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.3	9.0	0.4
	1954	*3	—	—	—	—	0.1	— 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.1	9.3	0.3
Uruguay	1953	16.5	—	13.2	— 13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	3.6	2.5	1.4
	1954	12.5	—	11.3	— 11.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	1.5	2.6	0.6
Venezuela	1953	0.5	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.6	—	+ 0.6	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.6	5.5	0.3
	1954	*0.5	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.6	—	+ 0.6	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.5	5.6	0.3
Total	*1953*	*74*	*1*	*15*	*— 14*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*65*	*171*	*0.4*
	1954	**75*	*1*	*12*	*— 11*	*3*	—	*+ 3*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*70*	*175*	*0.4*
ASIA																	
Burma	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.6	—	+ 0.6	1.1	19.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.8	—	+ 0.8	1.4	19.2	0.1
Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.4	31.0	0.01
	1954	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.4	31.5	0.01
Ceylon	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	8.2	0.04
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	8.4	0.04
China, excl. Taiwan	1953	*15	*4.0	—	+ 4.0	(—)	(—)	—	(—)	(—)	—	...	—	—	19.0	*460	0.04
	1954	*15	*3.8	—	+ 3.8	(—)	(—)	—	(—)	(—)	—	...	—	—	18.8	*460	0.04
Cyprus	1953	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	0.51	0.4
	1954	...	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.51	0.6
Hong Kong	1953	...	1.5	1.3	+ 0.2	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	1.7	0.3	+ 1.4	1.2	0.7	+ 0.5	2.3	2.3	1.0
	1954	...	0.6	0.2	+ 0.4	1.5	1.0	+ 0.5	1.6	0.2	+ 1.4	1.2	0.6	+ 0.6	2.9	2.3	1.3
India	1953	9	4.2	—	+ 4.2	0.7	—	+ 0.7	1.3	—	+ 1.3	0.5	4.6	— 4.1	11.1	372	0.03
	1954	*9	5.0	—	+ 5.0	1.7	—	+ 1.7	1.3	—	+ 1.3	0.8	4.8	— 4.0	13.0	377	0.03
Indonesia	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	79.9	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.6	81.1	—
Iran	1953	5.5	—	—	—	*0.2	0.1	+ 0.1	0.9	0.1	+ 0.8	0.1	4.9	— 4.8	1.6	20.3	0.08
	1954	*5.5	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.1	5.3	— 5.2	1.0	20.7	0.05
Iraq	1953	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	...	—	—	4.9	4.9	1.0
	1954	*4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	...	—	—	5.0	4.9	1.0
Israel	1953	*0.5	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.2	0.1	+ 0.1	—	0.1	— 0.1	...	—	—	0.7	1.7	0.4
	1954	*0.5	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.4	0.2	+ 0.2	—	0.1	— 0.1	...	—	—	1.0	1.7	0.6
Japan	1953	56.8	9.0	—	+ 9.0	0.5	1.6	— 1.1	0.6	1.1	— 0.5	—	1.4	— 1.4	62.8	86.7	0.7
	1954	50.0	4.1	—	+ 4.1	0.2	5.4	— 5.2	0.5	2.8	— 2.3	—	2.4	— 2.4	44.2	88.0	0.5
Jordan	1953	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2
	1954	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.3	1.4	0.2
Lebanon	1953	0.5	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	1.4	1.4	1.0
	1954	*0.5	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.8	—	+ 0.8	0.4	—	+ 0.4	2.2	1.4	1.6
Korea	1953	—	—	—	—	(0.8)	—	+ 0.8	(0.1)	—	+ 0.1	...	—	—	0.9	29.3	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	(1.1)	—	+ 1.1	(—)	—	—	...	—	—	1.1	29.3	0.04
Malaya and Singapore	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	+ 0.1	0.6	0.2	+ 0.4	0.5	6.8	0.07
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	0.4	0.1	+ 0.3	0.5	7.1	0.07
Pakistan	1953	1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.4	77.1	0.02
	1954	1	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	77.1	0.03
Syria	1953	0.5	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.7	—	+ 0.7	0.3	0.1	+ 0.2	1.8	3.8	0.5
	1954	*0.5	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.7	—	+ 0.7	0.5	0.1	+ 0.	2.2	4.0	0.6

Table 4. — Wool Products Available for Home Use (*concluded*)

Continent and country	Year	Estimated consumption of wool (clean basis)	Wool tops			Wool yarn			Wool tissues			Other wool manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
			Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons														*Millions*	*Kg.*
Asia (*concluded*)																	
Thailand	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	19.6	0.02
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	19.9	0.02
Turkey	1953	18	3 0	—	+ 3 0	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.1	0.1	—	21.4	22.5	1.0
	1954	18	2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	20.6	22.9	0.9
Total	*1953*	*111*	*22*	*1*	*+ 21*	*4*	*2*	*+ 2*	*8*	*2*	*+ 6*	*6*	*12*	*— 6*	*134*	*1 312*	*0.1*
	1954	*104*	*18*	—	*+ 18*	*6*	*7*	*—. 1*	*8*	*3*	*+ 5*	*5*	*13*	*— 8*	*118*	*1 323*	*0.1*
Africa																	
Algeria	1953	2.5	—	—	—	0 2	0.1	+ 0.1	0.4	0.1	+ 0.3	0.5	0.4	+ 0.1	3.0	9.4	0.3
	1954	*2.5	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.7	0.6	+ 0.1	3.2	9.4	0.3
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.3	8.8	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.3	8.9	0.03
Angola	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	4.2	0.05
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	4.2	0.05
Belgian Congo	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.5	0 2	+ 2.3	2.4	16.3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	4.0	0.2	+ 3.8	3.9	16.5	0.2
British East Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	+ 1.3	1.3	19.3	0.07
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.1	—	+ 1.1	1.1	19.5	0.06
Egypt	1953	1.5	1.2	—	+ 1.2	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0 8	—	+ 0 8	0.6	—	+ 0.6	4.4	21.9	0.2
	1954	*1.5	1.2	—	+ 1.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.4	1.0	— 0.6	3.1	22.5	0.1
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	1953	...	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	16.1	0.02
	1954	...	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	16.1	0.02
French Cameroons	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	3.1	0.03
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	3.1	0.03
French Equatorial Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	4.5	0.02
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	4.5	0.02
French Morocco	1953	5.5	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.7	—	+ 0.7	*0.4	*0.2	+ 0.2	6.7	8.2	0.8
	1954	*5.5	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.6	—	+ 0.6	*0.4	*0.1	+ 0.3	6.5	8.3	0.8
French West Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	17.4	0.01
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	17.4	0.01
Gold Coast	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	4.5	0.02
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	4.5	0.04
Madagascar	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	4.6	0.07
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	4.6	0.04
Mauritius	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.07	0.52	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.05	0.53	0.1
Mozambique	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	5.9	0.02
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	6.0	0.02
Nigeria	1953	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.3	31.4	0.01
	1954	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.3	32.0	0.01
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	1.6	0.8	+ 0.8	1.0	6.8	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.0	0.2	+ 1.8	1.9	6.9	0.3
Sierra Leone	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	2.0	0.05
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	2.0	0.05
Spanish Morocco	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	1.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	1.0	0.2
Tunisia	1953	2	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.1	0.1	—	2.6	3.6	0.7
	1954	*2	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.1	*0.1	—	2.6	3.7	0.7
Union of South Africa	1953	7.6	0.1	2.3	— 2.2	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	3.6	—	+ 3.6	*2.0	—	+ 2.0	11.3	14.7	0.8
	1954	7 7	0.2	2.0	— 1 8	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	3 6	—	+ 3.6	*2 0	—	+ 2 0	11.8	14.9	0.8
Total	*1953*	*19*	*1*	*2*	*— 1*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*7*	—	*+ 7*	*10*	*2*	*+ 8*	*35*	*212*	*0.2*
	1954	*19*	*2*	*2*	—	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*7*	—	*+ 7*	*12*	*2*	*+ 10*	*37*	*215*	*0.2*
Oceania																	
Australia	1953	20.1	—	3.8	— 3.8	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 6.1	1.3	—	+ 1.3	17.7	8.9	2.0
	1954	25.5	—	2.3	— 2.3	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	6.9	—	+ 6.9	30.7	9.0	3.4
New Zealand	1953	3.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.3	—	+ 0.3	1.4	—	+ 1.4	1.8	—	+ 1.8	6.9	2.0	3.4
	1954	3.4	0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	2.0	—	+ 2.0	2.7	—	+ 2.7	8.8	2.1	4.2
Total	*1953*	*23*	—	*4*	*— 4*	—	—	—	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*3*	—	*+ 3*	*24*	*13.4*	*1.8*
	1954	*29*	—	*2*	*— 2*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*3*	—	*+ 3*	*10*	—	*+ 10*	*41*	*13.7*	*3.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**1953**	**1 186**	**80**	**80**	—	**43**	**41**	**+ 2**	**62**	**61**	**+ 1**	**55**	**60**	**— 5**	**1 184**	**2 501**	**0.5**
	1954	**1 138**	**71**	**75**	**— 4**	**46**	**49**	**— 3**	**66**	**66**	—	**62**	**65**	**— 3**	**1 128**	**2 528**	**0.4**

Table 5. — Rayon Products Available for Home Use

Continent and country	Year	Rayon production			Rayon staple			Filament and spun rayon yarn			Rayon tissues			Other rayon manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Staple	Filament	Total	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons																*Millions*	*Kg.*
Western Europe																			
Austria	1953	28.4	1.5	29.9	—	8.8	−8.8	3.4	6.1	−2.7	0.3	3.4	−3.1	—	—	—	15.3	7.0	2.2
	1954	36.1	1.5	37.6	—	13.6	−13.6	4.3	6.2	−1.9	0.4	4.8	−4.4	—	0.1	−0.1	17.6	7.0	2.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	1953	19.0	8.3	27.3	1.8	13.6	−11.8	2.0	5.0	−3.0	4.8	3.1	+1.7	0.5	0.2	+0.3	14.5	9.1	1.6
	1954	19.2	11.4	30.6	2.8	13.2	−10.4	2.4	6.5	−4.1	5.3	4.2	+1.1	0.4	0.1	+0.3	17.5	9.1	1.9
Denmark	1953	—	—	—	1.3	—	+1.3	1.8	—	+1.8	2.7	0.1	+2.6	0.2	—	+0.2	5.9	4.4	1.3
	1954	—	—	—	1.2	—	+1.2	2.0	—	+2.0	2.8	0.1	+2.7	0.2	—	+0.2	6.1	4.4	1.4
Finland	1953	10.1	1.2	11.3	0.2	6.1	−5.9	1.0	—	+1.0	0.2	—	+0.2	0.1	—	+0.1	6.7	4.1	1.6
	1954	14.9	1.2	16.1	0.3	10.4	−10.1	1.4	—	+1.4	0.3	—	+0.3	*0.1	—	+0.1	7.8	4.2	1.9
France	1953	45.3	46.9	92.2	0.6	4.7	−4.1	1.5	11.5	−10.0	1.1	13.7	−12.6	—	0.5	−0.5	65.0	43.9	1.5
	1954	51.0	53.3	104.3	0.9	13.2	−12.3	1.7	14.6	−12.9	0.6	14.7	−14.1	—	0.5	−0.5	64.5	44.0	1.5
Germany, Western	1953	118.0	52.0	170.0	6.2	22.2	−16.0	14.1	8.2	+5.9	3.4	17.4	−14.0	0.2	0.6	−0.4	145.5	51.2	2.8
	1954	129.7	59.9	189.6	8.1	28.6	−20.5	14.4	12.2	+2.2	4.0	25.0	−21.0	0.1	0.4	−0.3	150.0	51.7	2.9
Greece	1953	0.3	1.5	1.8	*0.8	—	+0.8	*0.3	—	+0.3	*0.8	—	+0.8	...	—	—	3.7	7.8	0.5
	1954	0.2	1.5	1.7	*1.7	—	+1.7	*0.3	—	+0.3	*2.1	—	+2.1	...	—	—	5.8	7.9	0.7
Iceland	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+0.3	—	—	—	0.38	0.15	2.5
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+0.4	—	—	—	0.40	0.15	2.7
Ireland, Rep. of	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	+0.6	2.5	—	+2.5	—	—	—	3.1	2.9	1.1
	1954	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.8	—	+0.8	2.2	—	+2.2	—	—	—	3.1	2.9	1.1
Italy	1953	53.0	53.2	106.2	0.1	20.5	−20.4	0.9	25.8	−24.9	0.2	17.5	−17.3	0.1	0.4	−0.3	43.3	47.4	0.9
	1954	61.7	63.2	124.9	0.1	18.5	−18.4	1.1	29.4	−28.3	0.4	13.8	−13.4	0.1	0.3	−0.2	64.6	47.7	1.4
Malta	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+0.3	—	—	—	0.34	0.32	1.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+0.4	—	—	—	0.39	0.32	1.2
Netherlands	1953	11.5	25.3	36.8	1.1	5.0	−3.9	1.8	16.9	−15.1	2.9	3.2	−0.3	0.3	0.6	−0.3	17.2	10.5	1.6
	1954	11.8	29.5	41.3	1.5	3.9	− 2.4	1.9	19.2	−17.3	4.7	4.0	+0.7	0.4	0.5	−0.1	22.2	10.6	2.1
Norway	1953	13.7	0.7	14.4	0.2	12.2	−12.0	0.9	0.4	+0.5	3.2	0.1	+3.1	0.3	—	+0.3	6.3	3.4	1.8
	1954	15.7	0.9	16.6	0.3	12.8	−12.5	1.1	1.2	−0.1	3.3	0.1	+3.2	0.2	—	+0.2	7.4	3.4	2.2
Portugal	1953	—	1.1	1.1	4.0	—	+4.0	0.8	—	+0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	8.6	0.7
	1954	—	1.4	1.4	5.0	—	+5.0	1.0	—	+1.0	—	0.1	−0.1	—	—	—	7.3	8.7	0.8
Spain	1953	20.6	11.5	32.1	0.6	1.3	−0.7	0.3	0.1	+0.2	—	1.0	−1.0	—	—	—	30.6	28.6	1.1
	1954	27.2	12.4	39.6	1.0	0.4	+0.6	0.3	0.4	−0.1	0.7	1.3	−0.6	—	—	—	39.5	28.9	1.4
Sweden	1953	8.9	4.8	13.7	1.9	5.2	−3.3	4.0	0.4	+3.6	1.4	0.1	+1.3	0.1	—	+0.1	15.4	7.2	2.1
	1954	11.8	5.5	17.3	*2.1	8.2	−6.1	*4.0	*0.4	+3.6	1.5	*0.1	+1.4	0.1	—	+0.1	16.3	7.2	2.3
Switzerland	1953	9.3	11.5	20.8	0.5	8.5	−8.0	1.2	8.6	−7.4	0.5	2.8	−2.3	0.1	0.4	−0.3	2.8	4.9	0.6
	1954	8.7	12.1	20.8	0.5	7.2	−6.7	1.3	8.8	−7.5	0.7	2.4	−1.7	0.1	0.7	−0.6	4.3	4.9	0.9
United Kingdom	1953	90.8	93.7	184.5	1.2	8.5	−7.3	0.9	14.3	−13.4	6.8	25.0	−18.2	0.3	1.7	−1.4	144.2	50.9	2.8
	1954	101.7	91.1	192.8	1.7	11.5	−9.8	1.1	14.7	−13.6	10.0	25.0	−15.0	0.4	1.8	−1.4	153.0	51.1	3.0
Yugoslavia	1953	—	—	—	5.9	—	+5.9	1.0	—	+1.0	—	1.3	−1.3	—	—	—	5.6	17.0	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	8.8	—	+8.8	2.1	—	+2.1	0.2	1.7	−1.5	—	—	—	9.4	17.3	0.5
Total	*1953*	*429*	*313*	*742*	*27*	*117*	*−90*	*37*	*98*	*−61*	*31*	*89*	*−58*	*2*	*4*	*−2*	*531*	*310*	*1.7*
	1954	*490*	*345*	*835*	*36*	*142*	*−106*	*41*	*114*	*−73*	*40*	*97*	*−57*	*2*	*4*	*−2*	*597*	*312*	*1.9*
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	*1953*	*188*	*73*	*261*	*(28)*	*(—)*	*+28*	*(8)*	*(—)*	*+8*	*(2)*	*(—)*	*+2*	...	...	—	*299*	*305*	*1.0*
	1954	*211*	*79*	*290*	*(31)*	*(—)*	*+31*	*(11)*	*(—)*	*+11*	*(2)*	*(1)*	*+1*	...	...	—	*333*	*309*	*1.1*
North America																			
Canada	1953	9.2	20.0	29.2	3.2	—	+3.2	5.3	0.7	+4.6	4.5	0.1	+4.4	1.2	—	+1.2	42.6	14.8	2.9
	1954	12.2	22.2	34.4	2.3	—	+2.3	2.7	2.6	+0.1	4.0	0.2	+3.8	1.3	—	+1.3	41.9	15.2	2.8
United States	1953	140.6	402.3	542.9	30.9	1.9	+29.0	0.6	3.5	−2.9	0.6	34.1	−33.5	0.3	0.5	−0.2	535.3	162.7	3.3
	1954	171.9	320.6	492.5	26.4	2.6	+23.8	1.1	4.2	−3.1	0.5	33.7	−33.2	0.4	0.7	−0.3	479.7	164.3	2.9
Total	*1953*	*150*	*422*	*572*	*34*	*2*	*+32*	*6*	*4*	*+2*	*5*	*34*	*−29*	*2*	*1*	*+1*	*578*	*178*	*3.2*
	1954	*184*	*343*	*527*	*29*	*3*	*+26*	*4*	*7*	*−3*	*5*	*34*	*−29*	*2*	*1*	*+1*	*522*	*180*	*2.9*
Central and South America																			
Argentina	1953	0.5	7.6	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	18.4	0.4
	1954	2.2	9.2	11.4	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	18.7	0.6
Bolivia	1953	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+0.2	*0.1	—	+0.1	*0.1	—	+0.1	—	—	—	0.4	3.1	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	*0.6	—	+0.6	*0.4	—	+0.4	*0.1	—	+0.1	—	—	—	1.1	3.2	0.3

Table 5. — Rayon Products Available for Home Use (*continued*)

Continent and country	Year	Rayon production			Rayon staple			Filament and spun rayon yarn			Rayon tissues			Other rayon manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Staple	Filament	Total	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons																*Millions*	*Kg.*
CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA (*concluded*)																			
Brazil	1953	5.7	22.2	27.9	*0.4	—	+0.4	0.1	—	+0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.4	55.8	0.5
	1954	6.2	27.5	33.7	*0.6	—	+0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.3	57.2	0.6
British West Indies	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	—	+3.1	—	—	—	3.1	3.3	0.9
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	+3.9	—	—	—	3.9	3.4	1.1
Chile	1953	1.0	2.2	3.2	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	3.9	6.1	0.6
	1954	1.8	2.4	4.2	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	5.0	6.2	0.8
Colombia	1953	1.4	4.0	5.4	0.7	—	+ 0.7	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	6.6	12.1	0.5
	1954	1.9	4.9	6.8	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.5	—	+ 0.5	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	7.7	12.4	0.6
Costa Rica	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	0.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.6	0.9	0.7
Cuba	1953	3.4	5.4	8.8	—	3.3	— 3.3	0.4	0.3	+ 0.1	2.0	2.7	— 0.7	0.3	—	+ 0.3	5.2	5.8	0.9
	1954	4.3	5.4	9.7	*0.1	*3.5	— 3.4	*1.3	...	+ 1.3	*2.7	*5.0	— 2.3	...	—	—	5.3	5.8	0.9
Dominican Republic	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.5	2.3	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.4	2.3	0.2
Ecuador	1953	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.6	3.5	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	1.0	3.6	0.3
El Salvador	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	0.7	2.1	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.8	2.1	0.4
French West Indies	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.12	0.57	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.16	0.57	0.3
Guatemala	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.4	3.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.2	3.1	0.1
Haiti	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.5	3.2	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.6	3.2	0.2
Honduras	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	+ 0.5	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	0.7	1.6	0.4
Mexico	1953	4.1	12.1	16.1	0.6	0.4	+ 0.2	0.2	—	+ 0.2	2.5	—	+ 2.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	19.1	28.1	0.7
	1954	5.9	12.7	18.6	*—	0.4	— 0.4	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	3.4	—	+ 3.4	...	—	—	22.2	28.8	0.8
Netherlands Antilles	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.35	0.18	1.9
Nicaragua	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.4	1.2	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.5	1.2	0.4
Paraguay	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.5	0.2
Peru	1953	—	0.6	0.6	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	1.5	9.0	0.2
	1954	—	1.0	1.0	0.7	—	+ 0.7	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	2.4	9.3	0.3
Surinam	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.26	0.22	1.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.35	0.22	1.5
Uruguay	1953	—	0.9	0.9	*2.0	—	+ 2.0	*1.1	—	+ 1.1	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	4.1	2.5	1.4
	1954	—	1.1	1.1	*2.5	—	+ 2.5	*1.6	—	+ 1.6	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	5.5	2.6	2.1
Venezuela	1953	—	1.1	1.1	*3.0	—	+ 3.0	*3.0	—	+ 3.0	1.2	—	+ 1.2	—	—	—	8.3	5.5	1.5
	1954	—	2.0	2.0	*3.0	—	+ 3.0	*1.8	—	+ 1.8	1.3	—	+ 1.3	—	—	—	8.1	5.6	1.4
Total	*1953*	*16*	*56*	*72*	*8*	*4*	*+ 4*	*7*	—	*+ 7*	*15*	*3*	*+12*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*96*	*171*	*0.6*
	1954	*23*	*66*	*89*	*9*	*4*	*+ 5*	*8*	—	*+ 8*	*18*	*5*	*+13*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*116*	*175*	*0.7*
ASIA																			
Aden	1953	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	1.1	...	+ 1.1	...	...	—	1.1	0.15	...
	1954	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	2.2	...	+ 2.2	...	...	—	2.2	0.15	...
Afghanistan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	+ 1.0	—	—	—	1.0	12.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.9	—	+ 2.9	—	—	—	2.9	12.0	0.2
Burma	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	2.0	—	+ 2.0	—	—	—	2.3	19.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.1	—	+ 2.1	—	—	—	2.2	19.2	0.1
Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam	1953	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	2.0	—	+ 2.0	—	—	—	2.6	31.0	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	*2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	3.1	31.5	0.1
Ceylon	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	+ 3.7	—	—	—	3.7	8.2	0.5
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	+ 3.7	—	—	—	3.7	8.4	0.4

Table 5. — Rayon Products Available for Home Use (*continued*)

Continent and country	Year	Rayon production			Rayon staple			Filament and spun rayon yarn			Rayon tissues			Other rayon manufactures			Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Staple	Filament	Total	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance			
		Thousand metric tons																*Millions*	*Kg.*
Asia (*concluded*)																			
China, excl. Taiwan	1953	—	—	—	(—)	—	—	(1.4)	—	+ 1.4	(—)	—	—	...	—	—	1.4	*460	—
	1954	—	—	—	(—)	—	—	(3.8)	—	+ 3.8	(—)	—	—	...	—	—	3.8	*460	—
Cyprus	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.4	0.51	0.8
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.4	0.51	0.8
Hong Kong	1953	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	1.0	0.3	+ 0.7	6.9	1.2	+ 5.7	—	—	—	6.8	2.3	3.0
	1954	—	—	—	1.3	—	+ 1.3	5.7	2.9	+ 2.8	9.1	2.6	+ 6.5	—	—	—	10.6	2.3	4.6
India	1953	—	4.4	4.4	7.3	—	+ 7.3	16.5	—	+16.5	0.2	0.4	— 0.2	—	—	—	28.0	372	0.1
	1954	3.1	5.4	8.5	17.3	—	+17.3	19.6	—	+19.6	0.6	0.5	+ 0.1	—	—	—	45.5	377	0.1
Indonesia	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	+ 8.0	8.0	—	+ 8.0	0.1	—	+ 0.1	16.1	79.9	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	8.6	—	+ 8.6	3.3	—	+ 3.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	12.1	81.1	0.1
Iran	1953	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	1.1	—	+ 1.1	1.0	—	+ 1.0	...	—	—	2.3	20.3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	1.6	—	+ 1.6	3.0	—	+ 3.0	...	—	—	5.0	20.7	0.2
Iraq	1953	—	—	—	...	—	...	0.7	—	+ 0.7	5.7	—	+ 5.7	—	—	—	6.4	4.9	1.3
	1954	—	—	—	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.9	—	+ 0.9	7.2	—	+ 7.2	—	—	—	8 6	4.9	1.8
Israel	1953	—	—	—	0.7	—	+ 0 7	0 5	—	+ 0.5	0 3	—	+ 0.3	...	—	—	1.5	1.7	0.9
	1954	—	—	—	1.2	—	+ 1 2	0.9	—	+ 0.9	0.2	—	+ 0.2	...	—	—	2.3	1.7	1.4
Japan	1953	162.2	74.1	236.3	—	0.2	— 0.2	0.1	17.2	—17.1	—	37.2	—37.2	—	3.4	— 3.4	178.4	86.7	2.1
	1954	203.3	83.8	287.1	0.2	0.8	— 0.6	0.1	23.4	—23.3	0.1	59.8	—59.7	—	5.8	— 5.8	197.7	88.0	2.2
Jordan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	+ 0.9	—	—	—	0.9	1.4	0.6
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	—	—	—	0.9	1.4	0 6
Korea	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5 1)	—	+ 5.1	(0.1)	—	+ 0.1	...	—	—	5.2	29.3	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7.8)	—	+ 7.8	(0.1)	—	+ 0.1	...	—	—	7.9	29.3	0.3
Lebanon	1953	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.5	0.1	+ 0.4	0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8
	1954	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.8	—	+ 0.8	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.9	1.4	1.4
Malaya and Singapore	1953	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	0.3	— 0.2	6.0	3.0	+ 3.0	—	—	—	3.0	6.8	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	0.9	—	+ 0.9	0.2	0.9	— 0.7	8.6	2.3	+ 6.3	—	—	—	6.5	7.1	0.9
Pakistan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	+ 3.3	0.8	—	+ 0.8	...	—	—	4.1	77.1	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—	+ 3.6	0.4	—	+ 0.4	...	—	—	4.0	77.1	0.1
Philippines	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*7.4	—	+ 7.4	...	—	—	7.6	21.0	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	*6.0	—	+ 6.0	...	—	—	6.2	21.4	0.3
Syria	1953	—	—	—	3.0	—	+ 3.0	6.6	0.4	+ 6.2	0.4	1.8	— 1.4	0.1	0.1	—	7.8	3.8	2.1
	1954	—	—	—	3.9	—	+ 3.9	7.9	0.6	+ 7.3	*0.5	2.1	— 1.6	—	0.1	— 0.1	9.5	4.0	2.4
Taiwan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.8	—	+ 0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	8 3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*1.0	—	+ 1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	8.6	0.1
Thailand	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	*2.6	—	+ 2.6	...	—	—	2.7	19.6	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	2.7	—	+ 2.7	...	—	—	2.9	19.9	0.1
Turkey	1953	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	1.4	—	+ 1.4	*0.1	—	+ 0 1	—	—	—	1.9	22.5	0.1
	1954	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	—	1.7	—	+ 1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	22 9	0.1
Total	*1953*	*162*	*79*	*241*	*12*	—	*+12*	*49*	*18*	*+31*	*54*	*44*	*+10*	*1*	*4*	*— 3*	*291*	*1312*	*0.2*
	1954	*206*	*90*	*296*	*27*	*1*	*+26*	*66*	*28*	*+38*	*61*	*68*	*— 7*	*1*	*6*	*— 5*	*348*	*1323*	*0.3*
Africa																			
Algeria	1953	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.7	0.2	+ 3.5	—	—	—	3.7	9.4	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.2	—	+ 0.2	3.1	0.1	+ 3.0	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.4	9.4	0.4
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.0	—	+ 3.0	—	—	—	3.1	8.8	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	2.4	8.9	0.3
Belgian Congo	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	2.4	16.3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.5	—	+ 3.5	—	—	—	3.6	16.5	0.2
British East Africa	1953	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	1.8	0.1	+ 1.7	—	—	—	1.8	19.3	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0 1	—	+ 0.1	*5.3	*0.1	+ 5.2	—	—	—	5.4	19.5	0.3
Egypt	1953	2.6	2.5	5.1	0.4	—	+ 0.4	2.3	—	+ 2.3	0.3	—	+ 0.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	8.2	21.9	0.4
	1954	2.9	3.4	6.4	0.8	—	+ 0.8	1.8	0.1	+ 1.7	0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.1	—	+0.1	9.2	22.5	0.4
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+0.2	0.6	—	+ 0.6	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.9	16.1	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	0.9	—	+ 0.9	0.1	—	+ 0.1	1.1	16.1	0.1
French Cameroons	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	3.1	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.4	3.1	0.1

Table 5. — Rayon Products Available for Home Use (*concluded*)

Continent and country	Year	Rayon production: Staple	Rayon production: Filament	Rayon production: Total	Rayon staple: Imports	Rayon staple: Exports	Rayon staple: Balance	Filament and spun rayon yarn: Imports	Filament and spun rayon yarn: Exports	Filament and spun rayon yarn: Balance	Fayon tissues: Imports	Fayon tissues: Exports	Fayon tissues: Balance	Other rayon manufactures: Imports	Other rayon manufactures: Exports	Other rayon manufactures: Balance	Available for home use	Population	Available for home use per caput
		Thousand metric tons																*Millions*	*Kg.*
AFRICA (*concluded*)																			
French Equatorial Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.2	4.5	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	4.5	0.1
French Morocco	1953	—	—	—	*0.5	—	+ 0.5	0.6	—	+ 0.6	2.1	—	+ 2.1	...	—	—	3.2	8.2	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	0.8	—	+ 0.8	2.4	—	+ 2.4	...	—	—	3.6	8.3	0.4
French West Africa	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	0.2	+ 1.6	...	—	—	1.6	17.4	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*2.6	...	+ 2.6	...	—	—	2.6	17.4	0.1
Gambia	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.26	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.06	0.29	0.2
Gold Coast	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	—	+ 2.7	0.1	—	+ 0.1	2.8	4.5	0.6
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	—	+ 3.3	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	3.4	4.5	0.8
Libya	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.1	1.5	0.1
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	*0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.5	1.5	0.3
Madagascar	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	...	—	—	0.9	4.6	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.9	—	+ 0.9	...	—	—	0.9	4.6	0.2
Mauritius	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.36	0.52	0.7
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.33	0.53	0.6
Nigeria	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	8.4	—	+ 8.4	0.2	—	+ 0.2	8.7	31.4	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	12.6	—	+12.6	0.9	—	+ 0.9	13.6	32.0	0.4
Réunion	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.08	0.27	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.05	0.27	0.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	0.2	+ 2.1	—	—	—	2.1	6.8	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	2.3	6.9	0.3
Sierra Leone	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	2.0	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	+ 0.8	—	—	—	0.8	2.0	0.4
Spanish Morocco	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	0.3
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.3	1.0	0.3
Tunisia	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.2	—	+ 0.2	0.7	—	+ 0.7	—	—	—	0.9	3.6	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3	—	+ 0.3	*0.6	—	+ 0.6	—	—	—	0.9	3.7	0.2
Union of South Africa	1953	—	—	—	2.0	—	+ 2.0	1.5	—	+ 1.5	17.5	...	+17.5	...	—	—	21.0	14.7	1.4
	1954	—	—	—	4.6	—	+ 4.6	2.4	—	+ 2.4	21.0	...	+21.0	...	—	—	28.0	14.9	1.9
Zanzibar and Pemba	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	—	—	—	0.18	0.27	0.7
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.14	0.28	0.5
Total	*1953*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*3*	—	*+ 3*	*5*	—	*+ 5*	*50*	*1*	*+49*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*63*	*212*	*0.3*
	1954	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*	—	*+ 6*	*6*	—	*+ 6*	*64*	—	*+64*	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*84*	*215*	*0.4*
OCEANIA																			
Australia	1953	—	0.2	0.2	1.6	—	+ 1.6	5.3	—	+ 5.3	4.3	—	+ 4.3	0.1	—	+ 0.1	11.5	8.9	1.3
	1954	—	1.3	1.3	1.2	—	+ 1.2	10.4	—	+10.4	6.9	—	+ 6.9	0.3	—	+ 0.3	20.1	9.0	2.2
Fiji	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	+ 0.3	—	—	—	0.31	0.32	1.0
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	—	—	—	0.40	0.33	1.2
French Oceania	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.07	0.05	1.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.1	—	+ 0.1	—	—	—	0.07	0.06	1.2
New Zealand	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	+ 0.2	1.5	—	+ 1.5	—	—	—	1.7	2.0	0.9
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	+ 0.4	2.3	—	+ 2.3	—	—	—	2.7	2.1	1.3
Total	*1953*	—	—	—	*2*	—	*+ 2*	*6*	—	*+ 6*	*6*	—	*+ 6*	—	—	—	*14*	*13.4*	*1.0*
	1954	—	*1*	*1*	*1*	—	*+ 1*	*11*	—	*+11*	*10*	—	*+10*	—	—	—	*23*	*13.7*	*1.7*
WORLD TOTAL	**1953**	**948**	**945**	**1 893**	**114**	**123**	**— 9**	**118**	**120**	**— 2**	**163**	**171**	**— 8**	**7**	**9**	**— 2**	**1 872**	**2 501**	**0.7**
	1954	**1 116**	**928**	**2 044**	**139**	**150**	**—11**	**147**	**149**	**— 2**	**200**	**205**	**— 5**	**8**	**11**	**— 3**	**2 023**	**2 528**	**0.8**

Statistical Tables

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Area and production: New and revised data received during November 1955

Tableau 1. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou revisées reçues en novembre 1955

Commodity and country — Produits et pays	Year — Années	Area — Superficie	Production
		1000 ha.	*1000 m.t.*
WHEAT			
Germany, Western	1956	[1,2]1 150	—
Italy	1955	[3]4 839	9 450
Canada	1955	—	13 447
Australia[4]	1955	—	5 443
RYE			
Canada	1955	—	374
	1956	171	—
Argentina[4]	1955	[3]2 529	—
Germany, Western	1956	[1,5]1 590	—
MILLET and SORGHUM			
United States : Sorghum	1955	—	5 756
SUGAR CANE and CANE SUGAR[6]			
Spain	1954	4	—
Puerto Rico	1953	146	1 080
	1954	144	1 055
SUGAR BEETS and BEET SUGAR[6]			
France	1954	—	*1 686
	1955	—	*1 520
Germany, Western	1955	—	*1 365
Spain	1955	95	—
United Kingdom	1954	176	632
	1955	172	—
POTATOES			
Austria	1955	—	2 889
Spain	1955	352	—
United Kingdom	1955	—	6 105
Canada	1955	—	1 770
United States	1955	—	10 445
SWEET POTATOES and YAMS			
United States	1955	—	901
CASSAVA			
Brazil	1954	—	14 493
DRY BEANS			
Spain	1955	98	92
United States	1955	—	866
BROAD BEANS			
Italy	1955	554	464
Portugal[7]	1955	52	43
Spain	1955	136	90
CHICK PEAS			
Spain	1955	280	146
LENTILS			
Spain	1955	39	28
WINE			
France	1955	—	5 672
Portugal[7]	1954	—	1 218
Spain	1955	—	1 612
Algeria	1954	—	1 925
CITRUS FRUIT			
United States : Lemons and limes	1955	—	486
FIGS			
Algeria : Total, fresh	1954	—	103
SOYBEANS			
United States[8]	1955	—	10 122
Canada	1955	—	*154
GROUNDNUTS			
United States[9]	1955	—	789
COTTONSEED			
United States	1955	—	5 551
LINSEED			
Canada	1955	—	546
COFFEE			
Guatemala	1954	—	*46.6
Venezuela	1953	303	60.0
	1954	306	41.9
TEA			
Japan	1953	—	56.5
TOBACCO			
United States	1955	—	1 033.1
Turkey	1953	—	118.0
	1954	156	98.0
COTTON (Lint)			
United States	1955	—	3 218
Argentina[4]	1954	545	113
MEAT			
United States :			
Beef and veal	1955	—	6 910
Pork	1955	—	4 940
Mutton and lamb	1955	—	340
Total	1955	—	*12 190*
Brazil :			
Beef and veal	1954	—	1 166
Pork	1954	—	408
Mutton and lamb	1954	—	37
Total	1954	—	*1 611*
MILK (Cow)			
Australia[10]	1955	—	6 175
BUTTER			
United States	1955	—	710
Australia[10]	1955	—	195
CHEESE			
United States	1955	—	615
Australia[10]	1955	—	45
WOOL (Greasy basis)			
Australia[4]	1955	—	604

NOTE : Certain 1955 data and all 1956 data generally represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures generally refer to harvested areas. A dash (—) denotes no revisions or entry not applicable.

[1]Planned area. — [2]Winter wheat and spelt. — [3]Sown area. — [4]Crop year beginning in year stated. — [5]Winter rye and winter mixed grain. — [6]Area data generally refer to area harvested for sugar ; production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — [7]Crop year ending in year stated. — [8]Soybeans for beans. — [9]Picked and threshed. — [10]Production for 12-month period ending 30 June of year indicated.

NOTE : Certaines des données relatives à 1955 et toutes les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à revision. Les chiffres de superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre revisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

[1]Superficie prévue. — [2]Blé d'hiver et épeautre. — [3]Superficie ensemencée. — [4]Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — [5]Seigle d'hiver et mélange de céréales d'hiver. — [6]Les données relatives à la superficie s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées pour le sucre ; les données relatives à la production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — [7]Campagne agricole finissant l'année indiquée. — [8]Soja pour les fèves. — [9]Arachides récoltées et battues. — [10]Production pour période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée.

Table 2. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 2. - Riz (paddy) : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie 1948-50	1953	1954	1955	Production 1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	....1 000 hectares....				....1 000 metric tons....			
EUROPE								
France	8	19	...	*20	27	69	50	*85
Greece	7	18	22	18	21	66	88	60
Hungary	[2]13	...	...	...	[3]37	...	...	...
Italy	[2]138	175	179	*170	645	934	859	*900
Portugal	27	32	36	38	97	140	144	160
Spain	55	68	68	67	250	393	402	*399
Yugoslavia	[4]2	4	8	...	[4]4	16	26	..
Total	*270*	*380*	*400*	*390*	*1 110*	*1 770*	*1 730*	*1 800*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Cuba	...	...	...	...	82	192	...	...
Dominican Republic	41	51	*55	*61	60	74	*78	*82
El Salvador	*15	14	12	...	*24	24	16	...
Mexico	99	94	...	...	178	152	162	...
Nicaragua	16	34	...	...	19	48	36	...
Panama	*59	80	83	...	*80	111	99	...
United States	707	862	973	734	1 780	2 386	2 670	2 379
Total	*1 080*	*1 360*	*1 470*	*1 350*	*2 330*	*3 120*	*3 380*	*3 100*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	44	63	55	...	* 131	212	172	...
Brazil	[1]896	2 425	...	...	3 040	3 367	...	...
British Guiana	39	55	65	...	87	134	151	...
Chile	25	27	30	...	69	80	93	...
Colombia	134	*150	181	...	280	*285	278	...
Ecuador	*83	78	...	...	*119	*135	...	...
Peru	47	...	...	...	161	...	...	..
Total	*2 350*	*2 970*	*2 990*	...	*4 060*	*4 680*	*4 890*	..
ASIA								
British Borneo	*228	...	...	...	167	...	...	...
Burma[5]	3 656	4 004	3 931	...	5 038	5 616	5 804	...
Cambodia	[4]1 058	1 205	1 185	...	[4]1 260	1 503	815	...
Ceylon	392	449	517	...	...	584	...	...
China	*18 700	*19 400	...	...	*46 500	*48 300	...	...
Taiwan (Formosa)	745	778	*798	...	1 536	2 042	2 164	...
India	30 221	31 173	30 118	...	33 539	42 004	36 894	...
Indonesia: Java and Madura	[6]3 615	4 017	4 157	...	[6]5 582	[7]6 646	[7]7 274	...
Other islands	[6]2 084	2 448	2 545	...	[6]3 443	[7]4 324	[7]4 519	...
Iran	246	...	...	...	460	*500	525	...
Iraq	245	95	120	...	278	163	180	...
Japan	2 968	2 982	3 038	3 083	11 995	10 298	11 392	14 819
Korea, South	*1 055	1 069	1 110	...	*3 061	3 516	*3 270	...
Laos	[4]650	...	...	...	[4]565	...	...	...
Malaya, Federation of	353	333	351	...	637	658	*700	...
Pakistan	8 865	9 928	9 551	...	12 586	13 946	12 810	...
Philippines	2 223	2 920	*3 059	...	2 620	3 182	*3 200	...
Thailand	5 063	5 931	4 524	...	6 767	8 239	5 709	...
Viet-Nam	[8]*1 650	1 870	2 136	...	[8]*2 210	2 463	2 562	*3 840
Total	*86 200*	*92 000*	*90 300*	...	*141 500*	*157 800*	*150 000*	...
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	146	164	175	...	148	177	179	...
Egypt	306	178	256	...	1 239	652	1 118	...
French West Africa	760	790	...	...	481	550	...	...
Gambia	23	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	*18	19	...	...	*18	22	...	...
Madagascar	584	697	*710	...	769	1 025	...	*1 130
Sierra Leone	320	290	...	...	245	222	...	...
Tanganyika	48	57	...	...	63	44	...	...
Zanzibar and Pemba	9	5	...	...	13	7	...	.
Total	*2 860*	*2 800*	...	.	*3 610*	*3 320*	...	..
OCEANIA, *Total*	*30*	*30*	*30*	...	*90*	*100*	*120*	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**92 800**	**99 500**	**98 100**	...	**152 700**	**170 800**	**163 900**	...

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]Excludes Putao, Chin Hills, Shan States, and Karenni. — [6]1950. — [7]Irrigated paddy and upland paddy on irrigated fields only. — [8]1948 and 1950.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [6]1950. — [7]Riz irrigué et riz des plateaux en culture irriguée seulement. — [8]1948 et 1950.

Table 3. - Barley : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 3. - Orge : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	120	149	150	156	185	320	312	334
Belgium	77	93	76	82	227	294	247	*261
Czechoslovakia	*593	...	...	...	*1 034	...	...	...
Denmark	463	622	609	611	1 548	2 180	2 045	2 230
Finland	124	169	164	177	190	314	262	254
France	893	1 203	1 231	1 319	1 425	2 239	2 525	2 609
Germany, Western	523	788	733	779	1 180	2 072	1 920	2 079
Greece	205	215	209	208	204	258	236	240
Hungary	[2]458	...	...	...	[2]691	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	54	76	66	85	128	229	179	268
Italy	251	250	248	244	250	313	278	292
Netherlands	56	103	63	70	186	279	207	264
Norway	40	81	93	103	91	207	224	205
Poland	850	...	...	...	1 038	...	...	...
Portugal	138	158	160	160	94	105	104	69
Spain	1 488	1 604	1 604	1 548	1 731	1 476	2 205	1 729
Sweden	89	189	166	213	194	468	360	423
Switzerland	23	25	21	23	54	63	62	58
United Kingdom	799	901	835	928	1 987	2 561	2 280	2 822
Yugoslavia	319	360	331	338	333	458	253	391
Total	*8 600*	*10 330*	*10 120*	*10 440*	*14 200*	*18 480*	*18 030*	*19 180*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	2 582	3 606	3 179	4 011	3 243	5 706	3 821	5 482
Mexico	216	237	*240	*240	157	165	162	*150
United States	4 442	3 475	5 258	5 706	6 213	5 281	8 058	8 416
Total	*7 240*	*7 320*	*8 680*	*9 960*	*9 610*	*11 150*	*12 040*	*14 050*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	504	653	786	...	590	894	1 112	...
Bolivia	[4]56	...	62	...	49	...	44	...
Brazil	13	28	33	...	14	27	29	...
Chile	50	47	51	[3]61	80	56	89	...
Colombia	38	...	40	...	43	...	48	...
Ecuador	77	103	107	...	49	83	93	...
Peru	179	191	*196	*200	207	226	*233	*237
Uruguay	29	42	49	45	26	40	41	...
Total	*950*	*1 170*	*1 320*	...	*1 060*	*1 430*	*1 690*	...
ASIA								
China (22 provinces)	*6 205	...	...	...	*7 010	...	...	...
India	3 122	3 246	3 529	3 237	2 391	2 928	2 951	2 831
Iran	742	*800	*800	...	758	*820	*820	...
Iraq	976	1 096	1 068	[3]1 194	707	1 111	1 240	768
Japan	1 003	915	1 012	992	1 924	2 091	2 583	2 407
Korea, South	660	736	731	...	663	761	632	...
Pakistan	233	230	248	244	162	111	158	*143
Syria	369	439	543	...	328	472	635	...
Turkey	1 830	2 437	2 500	2 600	1 820	3 640	2 400	3 200
Total	*15 600*	*16 700*	*17 450*	*17 150*	*16 170*	*19 350*	*19 200*	*18 800*
AFRICA								
Algeria	1 102	1 289	1 412	1 337	812	723	920	*900
Egypt	71	49	51	57	132	103	116	127
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	600	600	600	...
French Morocco	1 789	2 003	1 996	...	1 290	1 806	1 737	...
Tunisia	513	577	882	...	233	180	170	...
Union of South Africa[5]	[6]38	...	...	...	31	*55	*61	...
Total	*4 790*	*5 440*	*5 880*	...	*3 310*	*3 790*	*3 940*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	422	730	676	728	455	936	646	828
New Zealand	22	28	17	...	50	76	45	...
Total	*440*	*760*	*690*	*750*	*500*	*1 010*	*690*	*882*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 600**	**41 700**	**44 100**	**45 300**	**44 900**	**55 200**	**55 600**	**58 300**

[1]1955, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]Sown area. — [4]1948 and 1950. — [5]On farms and estates. — [6]1949 and 1950.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]Superficie ensemencée. — [4]1948 et 1950. — [5]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [6]1949 et 1950.

Table 4. - Oats: Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 4. - Avoine: Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country / Pays	Area - Superficie 1948-50	1953	1954	1955	Production 1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	204	200	191	189	245	360	334	335
Belgium	179	161	152	149	493	462	452	*425
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	*[2]97	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia	[2]621	...	...	...	*972	...	...	...
Denmark	305	244	247	266	935	823	799	895
Finland	422	479	487	467	688	904	774	624
France	2 409	2 270	2 154	2 080	3 303	3 663	3 574	3 544
Germany, Western	1 120	1 055	943	969	2 350	2 554	2 473	2 478
Greece	141	149	143	146	114	167	152	156
Hungary	*206	...	...	...	*265	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of	294	231	216	222	637	576	483	610
Italy	473	457	452	436	486	602	546	528
Luxembourg	22	21	19	...	35	41	34	...
Netherlands	136	156	142	171	374	484	465	575
Norway	76	72	70	66	173	179	161	98
Poland	1 750	...	...	...	2 287	...	...	...
Portugal	297	296	298	300	112	132	126	71
Spain	600	602	608	609	496	434	526	503
Sweden	498	487	474	510	813	945	861	634
Switzerland	29	27	22	24	68	78	66	62
United Kingdom	1 307	1 149	1 047	1 049	2 929	2 866	2 479	2 547
Yugoslavia	365	339	341	321	308	352	233	278
Total	*12 640*	*12 250*	*11 880*	*11 870*	*19 750*	*20 660*	*19 410*	*19 390*
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	4 609	3 978	4 112	4 524	5 640	6 276	4 731	6 228
Mexico	64	86	87	*75	45	50	61	*45
United States	16 086	15 870	17 058	17 000	19 912	17 555	21 766	23 747
Total	*20 760*	*19 930*	*21 260*	*21 600*	*25 600*	*23 880*	*26 560*	*30 020*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	596	729	695	...	669	991	890	...
Brazil	14	17	17	...	10	12	12	...
Chile	96	89	88	102	75	97	108	...
Uruguay	79	67	44	...	48	60	33	...
Total	*800*	*900*	*850*	...	*810*	*1 170*	*1 050*	...
ASIA								
China: 22 provinces	*941	...	...	...	*748	...	...	...
Manchuria	...	...	...	...	[3]*200	...	...	...
Japan	83	87	88	92	107	146	163	155
Korea	...	...	...	...	[4]*46	...	...	...
Korea, South	10	—	—	...	(5)	—	—	...
Syria	8	6	6	...	6	5	5	...
Turkey	290	320	348	370	292	416	325	400
Total	*1 690*	*1 700*	*1 700*	*1 800*	*1 410*	*1 600*	*1 500*	*1 600*
AFRICA								
Algeria	173	181	146	139	137	115	110	...
French Morocco	48	80	47	...	43	69	44	...
Tunisia	32	23	19	...	19	12	6	...
Union of South Africa[6]	[5]152	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
Total	*420*	*470*	*400*	...	*290*	*300*	*270*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	711	865	1 040	1 093	461	598	590	726
New Zealand	22	8	13	...	49	17	27	...
Total	*730*	*870*	*1 050*	*1 100*	*510*	*620*	*620*	*760*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**37 000**	**36 100**	**37 200**	**37 600**	**48 400**	**48 200**	**49 400**	**53 100**

[1]1955, preliminary figures. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1950. — [4]1948. — [5]1949 and 1950. — [6]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1950. — [4]1948. — [5]1949 et 1950. — [6]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 5. - Maize : Area and production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954, and 1955[1]

Tableau 5. - Maïs : Superficie et production, 1948-50, 1953, 1954 et 1955[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-50	1953	1954	1955	1948-50	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
EUROPE								
Austria	58	58	58	56	113	151	149	*140
Czechoslovakia : Grown alone	[2]114	...	...	...	*239	...	...	...
With other crops	[3]31	...	..	.	[3]55	...	..	...
France	308	375	411	*440	353	803	955	*910
Greece	235	269	262	225	215	309	255	264
Hungary	[3]1 329	...	...	...	[3]2 862	...	...	...
Italy	1 241	1 272	1 274	1 083	2 128	3 213	2 954	*4 000
Portugal	500	475	486	489	360	350	386	362
Spain	370	365	369	346	449	707	757	610
Yugoslavia	2 269	2 404	2 460	2 519	3 286	3 831	3 004	.
Total	*10 800*	*11 500*	*11 700*	*11 500*	*15 400*	*16 600*	*14 600*	.
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
Canada	112	146	169	205	338	530	*567	800
Cuba	...	*167	*175	...	237	251	*175	...
Dominican Republic	[4]67	65	..	...	[4]77	82	92	...
El Salvador	[5]187	185	177	..	[5]229	181	175	...
Guatemala	[4]521	483	520	...	[4]420	413	369	...
Honduras	186	304	281	...	171	191	176	...
Mexico	3 947	4 863	*4 400	...	2 942	3 720	*4 000	*3 200
Nicaragua	96	136	112	...	84	139	82	...
United States[6]	34 020	32 620	32 324	32 684	83 836	81 092	75 305	80 848
Total	*39 650*	*39 300*	*38 500*	..	*88 600*	*86 900*	*81 000*	*86 300*
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1 564	2 414	1 863	...	2 319	4 450	2 546	...
Brazil	4 650	5 528	*4 698	...	5 897	6 789	*6 096	...
Chile	49	52	50	..	65	97	102	...
Colombia	681	...	833	...	665	943	...	...
Peru	249	226	*230	*235	399	319	*300	...
Uruguay	210	276	..	...	151	184	..	...
Venezuela	337	335	330	..	311	335	330	...
Total	*8 100*	*9 900*	*8 500*	...	*10 100*	*13 500*	*10 900*	.
ASIA								
China : 22 provinces	*4 966	...	...	...	*6 843	...	...	...
Manchuria	[8]*3 380	...	.	...	[8]*4 230	...	...	...
India	3 277	3 788	3 774	...	1 960	3 011	2 991	...
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	[8]1 640	1 499	1 998	...	[8]1 055	1 303	2 084	...
Other islands	[8]391	470	502	...	[8]516	512	584	...
Japan[9]	39	47	46	...	51	66	56	...
Pakistan	391	432	432	...	394	444	447	...
Philippines	935	1 120	1 361	..	667	781	770	...
Turkey	576	621	720	700	683	760	914	800
Total	*16 000*	*16 900*	*17 700*	.	*16 800*	*18 400*	*19 400*	...
AFRICA								
Egypt	630	847	800	.	1 322	1 853	1 752	...
French Morocco	524	508	*497	*480	324	296	*256	*264
French West Africa	471	693	...	...	293	354	...	...
Kenya	[2]382	[10]67	[10]*70	...	[3]574	[10]100	[10]*130	...
Madagascar	81	...	...	...	67	...	...	...
Tanganyika	[8]230	...	...	...	[8]150	...	...	...
Union of South Africa	[10]2 873	[7,10]3 557	[7,10]3 440	...	2 446	3 554	3 318	...
Total	*8 100*	*9 300*	...	...	*7 200*	*9 100*	*8 700*	...
OCEANIA								
Australia	74	72	71	66	135	129	121	91
Total	*80*	*80*	*70*	.	*150*	*140*	*130*	*90*
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)	**82 700**	87 000	**85 700**	...	**138 300**	**144 600**	**134 900**	...

[1]1955, preliminary. — [2]1948 and 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 and 1950. — [5]1948 and 1950. — [6]Includes estimates of grain equivalent of maize used for silage or fodder and maize hogged off or grazed. — [7]Area sown. — [8]1950. — [9]Excluding maize harvested green. — [10]On farms and estates.

[1]1955, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]1948 et 1949. — [3]1948. — [4]1949 et 1950. — [5]1948 et 1950. — [6]Y compris une estimation en équivalent de grain pour le maïs ensilé, le maïs fourrager et le maïs brouté sur pied. — [7]Superficie ensemencée. — [8]1950. — [9]Non compris le maïs récolté vert. — [10]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.

Table 6. - Apples : Production, 1948-50,1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 6. - Pommes : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country		1948-50	1952	1953	1954		Pays
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE							**EUROPE**
Austria	a	246	221	155	162	a	Autriche
	b	126	107	83	62	b	
Belgium		262	300	300	250		Belgique
Bulgaria		*35	...	...	...		Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia		*235	...	...	...		Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark		228	193	146	257		Danemark
Finland		10	10	15	25		Finland
France	a	357	526	465	439	a	France
	b[2]	3 431	5 349	3 879	3 722	b[2]	
Saar		[3]29	18	16	25		Sarre
Germany, Western		1 106	1 349	1 243	1 616		Allemagne occidentale
Greece		30	38	55	*55		Grèce
Hungary		*57	...	...	...		Hongrie
Ireland, Rep. of		[4]38	...	...	...		Irlande, Rép. d'
Italy		642	942	859	842		Italie
Netherlands		253	347	361	332		Pays-Bas
Norway		37	48	32	69		Norvège
Poland		*160	...	...	...		Pologne
Portugal		44	41	...	...		Portugal
Romania		*75	...	...	...		Roumanie
Spain	a	131	145	177	156	a	Espagne
	b	53	47	91	35	b	
Sweden		176	146	131	237		Suède
Switzerland	a	265	230	170	300	a	Suisse
	b	258	330	170	320	b	
United Kingdom	a	456	516	543	543	a	Royaume-Uni
	b	106	93	75	45	b	
Yugoslavia		168	164	185	91		Yougoslavie
Total		*9 010*	*11 750*	*9 770*	*10 200*		*Total*
Excl. b		*5 040*	*5 820*	*5 470*	*6 010*		*Non compris b*
N. and CENT. AMERICA							**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD ET CENTRALE**
Canada		325	246	239	296		Canada
Mexico		46	56	56	56		Mexique
United States		2 524	2 014	2 031	2 384		Etats-Unis
Total		*2 900*	*2 320*	*2 330*	*2 740*		*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA							**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina		218	268	242	358		Argentine
Brazil		...	6	6	8		Brésil
Chile		*18	*36	*30	*40		Chili
Uruguay		[3]28	26	...	...		Uruguay
Total		*270*	*340*	*300*	*430*		*Total*
ASIA							**ASIE**
Cyprus		[3]1	1	1	1		Chypre
Israel		*5	*2	*3	*2		Israël
Japan		366	549	476	449		Japon
Korea		46	41	42	50		Corée
Lebanon		*12	17	30	30		Liban
Syria		6	6	8	10		Syrie
Turkey		109	95	139	161		Turquie
Total		*540*	*710*	*700*	*700*		*Total*
AFRICA							**AFRIQUE**
Egypt		[3]2	2	3	...		Egypte
Tunisia		3	4	3	...		Tunisie
Union of South Africa		30	32	35	...		Union Sud-Africaine
Total		*35*	*40*	*40*	...		*Total*
OCEANIA							**OCÉANIE**
Australia		173	176	238	...		Australie
New Zealand		49	51	61	56		Nouvelle-Zélande
Total		*220*	*230*	*300*	...		*Total*
WORLD TOTAL		**13 000**	**15 400**	**13 400**	**14 400**		**TOTAL MONDIAL**
Excl. b		**9 000**	**9 500**	**9 100**	**10 200**		**Non compris b**

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

a — Dessert and cooking apples. b — Apples for cider.

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Including a small amount of pears for perry. — [3]1950. — [4]1949 and 1950.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a — Pommes à couteau et à cuire. b — Pommes à cidre.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris de petites quantités de poires pour le poiré. — [3]1950. — [4]1949 et 1950.

Table 7. - Pears : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 7. - Poires : Production, 1948-50, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country		1948-50	1952	1953	1954		Pays
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques					
EUROPE							**EUROPE**
Austria	a	36	41	33	36	a	Autriche
	b	187	149	128	91	b	
Belgium		160	250	250	200		Belgique
Bulgaria		*38	...	...	...		Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia		*92	...	...	...		Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark		27	24	15	26		Danemark
France	a	132	177	154	147	a	France
	b[2]	172	267	194	186	b[2]	
Saar		[3]12	8	8	7		Sarre
Germany, Western		382	535	439	393		Allemagne occidentale
Greece		27	35	40	...		Grèce
Hungary		*15	...	...	...		Hongrie
Italy		287	397	412	346		Italie
Netherlands		133	172	138	152		Pays-Bas
Norway		6	7	4	7		Norvège
Poland		*49	...	...	...		Pologne
Portugal		'30	*38	*27	*25		Portugal
Romania		*11	...	...	...		Roumanie
Spain		66	72	*70	76		Espagne
Sweden		27	39	27	42		Suède
Switzerland	a	14	15	270	220	a	Suisse
	b	263	265			b	
United Kingdom	a	32	45	36	36	a	Royaume-Uni
	b	3	7	5	5		
Yugoslavia		58	62	98	48	b	Yougoslavie
Total		*2 210*	*2 800*	*2 550*	*2 280*		*Total*
Excl. b		*1 580*	*2 120*	*1 970*	*1 790*		*Non compris b*
N. and CENT. AMERICA							**AMÉRIQUE DU NORD et CENTRALE**
Canada		21	30	33	29		Canada
Mexico		14	17	17	17		Mexique
United States		655	688	646	676		Etats-Unis
Total		*690*	*740*	*700*	*720*		*Total*
SOUTH AMERICA							**AMÉRIQUE DU SUD**
Argentina		109	92	63	99		Argentine
Brazil		...	27	27	30		Brésil
Chile		2	3	3	...		Chili
Uruguay		[4]4	3	...	...		Uruguay
Total		*140*	*120*	*100*	*140*		*Total*
ASIA							**ASIE**
Japan		71	101	94	103		Japon
Korea, South		29	41	29	29		Corée du Sud
Lebanon		4	8	15	7		Liban
Syria		2	1	2	2		Syrie
Turkey		76	65	119	123		Turquie
Total		*180*	*220*	*260*	*260*		*Total*
AFRICA							**AFRIQUE**
Egypt		[3]1	1	2	...		Egypte
Tunisia		1	1	1	...		Tunisie
Union of South Africa		19	14	*20	...		Union Sud-Africaine
Total		*20*	*15*	*25*	*25*		*Total*
OCEANIA							**OCÉANIE**
Australia		65	72	91	*91		Australie
New Zealand		9	8	6	9		Nouvelle-Zélande
Total		*74*	*80*	*97*	*100*		*Total*
WORLD TOTAL		**3 310**	**3 980**	**3 730**	**3 520**		**TOTAL MONDIAL**
Excl. b		**2 680**	**3 300**	**3 150**	**3 000**		**Non compris b**

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

a — Dessert and cooking pears. b — Pears for perry.

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]On the basis that the combined total for cider apples and pears includes 5 % pears. — [3]1950. — [4]1948 and 1949.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a — Poires à couteau et à cuire. b — Poires pour le poiré.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Chiffres calculés sur la base d'une proportion de 5 % de poires dans le total groupant pommes à cidre et poires. — [3]1950. — [4]1948 et 1949.

Table 8. - Onions : Area and production, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954[1]

Tableau 8. - Oignons : Superficie et production, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 et 1954[1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie					Production				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
	1 000 hectares					*1 000 metric tons*				
EUROPE										
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	17	11	14	19	11
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	13	14	10	15	10
France	10	10	10	10	...	152	135	138	157	...
Germany, Western	2	2	2	3	3	42	34	27	48	44
Greece	11	10	10	11	...	134	130	122	134	...
Italy[2]	20	20	20	21	22	223	249	232	274	291
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	...	...
Netherlands	7	6	6	8	6	165	194	172	136	125
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	5	4
Spain	24	24	25	28	27	459	460	479	556	504
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	15	18	15	15	14
United Kingdom	3	2	2	3	3	78	47	63	71	54
Yugoslavia[3]	23	25	28	27	30	58	119	95	152	147
Total	*100*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*110*	*1 360*	*1 420*	*1 370*	*1 580*	*1 480*
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
Canada	4	3	2	3	3	81	50	54	62	53
Mexico	10	10	10	11	13	40	42	44	48	55
United States	55	41	47	53	47	1 039	893	903	1 131	955
Total	*70*	*50*	*60*	*70*	*60*	*1 160*	*980*	*1 000*	*1 240*	*1 060*
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	6	8	9	9	9	78	140	179	151	153
Brazil	24	26	28	29	30	126	118	135	146	150
Chile	2	2	3	...	...	67	76	87	...	...
Uruguay	1	1	1	...	...	6	4	5	...	...
Total	*30*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*40*	*280*	*340*	*410*	*390*	*390*
ASIA										
Ceylon	3	4	6	5	...	14	22	22	28	...
China : Taiwan	3	3	3	3	...	21	22	21	22	...
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	11	6
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Israel	...	1	2	2	2	...	5	[3]12	[3]15	[3]16
Japan[3]	38	42	40	39	39	612	702	668	629	635
Korea, South	—	...	1	1	2	4	...	13	21	24
Lebanon	...	3	3	3	2	...	38	38	38	28
Philippines	3	3	4	...	...	9	5	15	...	...
Ryukyu Islands	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	2
Syria	4	4	4	4	4	42	40	33	37	37
Turkey	43	41	44	47	47	173	193	222	302	285
Total	*100*	*100*	*110*	*110*	*110*	*930*	*1 050*	*1 050*	*1 120*	*1 090*
AFRICA										
Egypt	15	15	...	...	...	199	307	303	267	...
Union of South Africa[4]	5	3	4	...	...	40	25	32	...	...
Total	*20*	*20*	*20*	...	...	*240*	*330*	*340*	*300*	...
OCEANIA										
Australia	3	4	3	3	...	[5]36	[5]54	[5]48	[5]47	...
New Zealand	—	—	1	1	...	10	10	13	11	...
Total	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	...	*50*	*60*	*60*	*60*	...
WORLD TOTAL	**320**	**310**	**340**	**350**	**340**	**4 020**	**4 180**	**4 230**	**4 690**	**4 380**

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed.

[1]1954, preliminary. — [2]Includes garlic. — [3]Includes dry onions. — [4]On farms and estates. — [5]Grown on farms.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1]1954, chiffres préliminaires. — [2]Y compris l'ail. — [3]Y compris les oignons secs. — [4]Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — [5]Cultivés dans les exploitations.

Table 9. - Meat : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953, and 1954

Tableau 9. - Viande : Production, 1948-52, 1952, 1953 et 1954

Country — Pays	Total meat 1948-52	Total meat 1952	Total meat 1953	Total meat 1954	Beef and veal 1953	Beef and veal 1954	Pork 1953	Pork 1954	Mutton and lamb 1953	Mutton and lamb 1954
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
EUROPE										
Austria	[1]226	259	287	286	118	121	163	159	6	6
Belgium	292	352	357	370	157	172	198	195	2	3
Denmark	457	535	639	696	178	190	460	505	1	1
Finland	109	114	113	125	53	53	54	66	6	6
France[2]	1 828	1 985	2 190	2 370	1 160	1 360	920	900	110	110
Germany, Western	1 348	1 768	1 855	1 941	697	757	1 130	1 159	28	25
Greece[2]	69	79	85	*85	12	*12	22	20	51	53
Iceland	8	7	7	8	2	2	—	—	5	6
Ireland, Rep. of	[1]279	305	308	...	192	...	89	...	27	...
Italy	491	551	595	...	350	...	198	...	47	...
Luxembourg	16	18	18	18	6	6	12	12	—	—
Netherlands	284	365	399	431	173	193	219	231	7	7
Norway	92	103	100	105	43	46	40	43	17	16
Portugal	89	99	98	100	30	35	[3]54	[3]49	14	16
Spain	[1]427	416	398	...	125	...	187	...	86	...
Sweden	287	311	312	326	121	125	189	199	2	2
Switzerland	161	185	203	196	101	98	99	95	3	3
United Kingdom	1 035	1 266	1 345	1 622	611	730	564	686	170	206
Yugoslavia[4]	[5]247	247	310	336	91	90	167	188	52	58
N. and CENT. AMERICA										
Canada	953	930	934	1 020	518	588	403	418	13	14
Dominican Republic	22	19	18	...	12	...	6	...	—	...
Guatemala (Com.)[5]	36	35	35	39	28	32	7	7	—	—
Honduras	[6]21	21	23	...	19	...	4	...	—	...
Mexico (Com.)	211	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico [7]	15	16	13	18	7	8	6	10	—	—
United States	9 978	10 449	11 239	11 491	6 345	6 644	4 564	4 514	330	333
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina (Ins.)	1 154	1 051	1 100	1 174	896	972	113	106	91	96
Brazil	1 476	1 494	1 555	1 611	1 121	1 166	394	408	40	37
Chile (Com.)[2]	151	153	160	...	113	...	26	...	21	...
Colombia	*332	.	...	...	*272	...	...	...	...	...
Ecuador (Com.)	33	33	33	...	23	...	7	...	3	...
Peru (Com.)	[6]94	91	96	...	64	...	15	...	17	...
Uruguay	**387	382	409	*375	325	*300	20	*15	64	*60
Venezuela (Com.)	83	86	93	96	75	76	17	19	1	1
ASIA										
Indonesia (Ins.)	[5]244	244	253	...	208	...	30	...	15	...
Japan (Com.)	107	152	176	161	82	87	93	73	1	1
Malaya, Fed. of (Com.)	23	23	23	26	7	7	16	18	—	1
Philippines (Ins.)[7]	[1]53	63	57	60	19	17	38	43	—	—
Singapore	12	16	16	15	2	2	12	11	2	2
Turkey (Ins.)	89	102	106	121	49	61	—	—	57	60
AFRICA										
Algeria (Com.)	42	49	52	55	19	20	6	6	27	29
Egypt	167	184	...	195	...	158	1	1	36	36
French Morocco	*114	112	114	...	59	...	5	...	50	...
French West Africa (Ins.)	[6]55	56	63	...	49	...	1	...	13	...
Kenya (Com.)[9]	14	12	14	...	9	...	4	...	1	...
Southern Rhodesia (Ins.)[9]	43	51	[11]52	[11]57	[11]44	[11]49	[11]7	[11]7	[11]1	[11]1
South West Africa (Com.)	32	29	29	...	27	...	1	...	1	...
Swaziland	[1]15	16	21	...	16	15	1	...	4	4
Tanganyika	[1]98	114	117	...	109	...	—	...	8	...
Tunisia	[1]29	30	35	...	15	...	1	...	19	...
Union of S. Africa, (Ins.)[1,9]	[6]370	380	395	386	259	252	45	42	91	92
OCEANIA										
Australia	1 024	1 057	1 175	1 215	716	735	86	92	373	388
New Zealand[10]	550	588	564	573	185	202	42	38	337	333

Com.: Commercial production; Ins.: Inspected.

NOTE : Insofar as can be ascertained, the statistics in this table refer to production of beef and veal (including buffalo meat), pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat), in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise specified, data refer to production from indigenous animals only, including, where applicable, the meat equivalent of exported live animals. Where no indication as to statistical coverage is shown after the name of the country or in the footnotes, data relate to total commercial and farm production.

[1]Average of 3 years. — [2]Including meat from imported live animals. — [3]Including fatbacks. — [4]Excluding the meat equivalent of exported live animals. — [5]1952. — [6]Average of 2 years. — [7]Production for 12-month periods ending 30 June of year indicated. — [8]1949-53. — [9]Excluding animals slaughtered in villages. — [10]12-month periods ending 30 September of year shown.

Com. : Production commerciale ; Ins. : Soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE : Autant que permettent de l'affirmer les renseignements disponibles, les statistiques du présent tableau ont trait à la production de bœuf et de veau (y compris la viande de buffle), de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon) et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin), exprimée en poids carcasse, à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les données se rapportent à la production de viande provenant d'animaux indigènes seulement, y compris, le cas échéant, l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. Lorsqu'il n'y a pas de précisions sur la portée des statistiques à la suite du nom du pays ou en note, les chiffres se rapportent à la production totale commerciale et dans les exploitations.

[1]Moyenne de 3 années. — [2]Y compris la viande de bétail importé sur pied. — [3]Y compris le lard gras. — [4]Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — [5]1952. — [6]Moyenne de 2 années. — [7]Production pour périodes de 12 mois se terminant le 30 juin de l'année indiquée. — [8]1949-53. — [9]Non compris les animaux abattus dans les villages. — [10]Périodes de 12 mois se terminant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée.

Table 10. - Sheep numbers — **Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1949/50	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head – Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Austria	XII	434	332	319	297	278
Belgium	15 – V	165	[1]124	[1]114	[1]110	164
Bulgaria	XII	[2]*9 100	. .	.	*7 640	*7 830
Denmark	VII	68	48	39	37	32
Finland	VI	[3]1 304	1 126	998	908	. . .
France	1 – X	7 466	7 585	7 675	7 826	8 013
Saar	XII	13	8	9	9	8
Germany.	XII	*3 060	*2 908	*2 975	2 904	. . .
Eastern	XII	(770)	(1 240)	(1 429)	(1 550)	1 712
Western	XII	(2 288)	(1 666)	(1 544)	(1 352)	1 226
Berlin	XII	. . .	. . .	. . .	[4](2)	. . .
Greece	31 – XII	6 889	7 326	7 784	8 354	8 738
Hungary	. . .	[5]579	. . .	. . .	[6]*1 440	. . .
Iceland	XII	434	411	443	544	. . .
Ireland, Rep. of	1 VI	2 212	2 857	2 930	3 113	3 224
Italy	I	10 264	10 002	9 892	9 746	. . .
Luxembourg	V	4	4	3	3	3
Malta	IX	24	[7]22	20	19	. . .
Netherlands	V	426	383	424	407	378
Norway[8]	20 – VI	1 726	1 987	1 985	1 952	1 922
Poland	. . .	1 698	. .	3 330	. .	*3 800
Spain	IV	[9]25 488	. .	[10]17 233	[10]20 000	. . .
Sweden	1 – VI	313	256	210	203	177
Switzerland	21 – IV	182	190	185	195	195
United Kingdom[8]	VI	19 362	21 655	22 455	22 873	23 074
Yugoslavia	I	10 557	10 522	11 404	12 116	11 935
Total		*118 000*	*123 000*	*127 000*	*132 000*	*133 000*
U.S.S.R.	I	. . .	*89 200	*91 200	[7]*112 700	. . .
N. and CENT. AMERICA						
Canada[5]	1 – XII	1 393	1 034	1 123	1 179	1 202
Cuba	. . .	. .	194	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dominican Republic.	VI	27	25	20	. . .	. . .
El Salvador.	X	[3]5	. .	[11]5	. . .	7
Greenland	XI	[12]16	14	16	19	21
Guatemala	IV-V	[12]715	889	813	865	. . .
Honduras	VIII	9	[12]7	. . .	[6]*13	[6]*15
Martinique	. .	[12]20	25	25	26	. . .
Mexico	XII	[3]4 931	. . .	*5 000	. . .	. . .
United States[8]	1 – I	32 408	32 088	31 861	31 218	30 931
Total		*40 000*	*40 000*	*39 000*	*39 000*	*38 000*
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	XI	. . .	. . .	54 684	*55 500	*55 500
Bolivia	. . .	. . .	. . .	.	*6 464	. . .
Brazil	31 – XII	14 000	15 891	16 264	16 800	. . .
British Guiana	. . .	[3]48	[11,14]43	[11,14]41	[11,14]42	. . .
Chile	. . .	6 456	*7 200	*6 500	. . .	. . .
Colombia	XII	1 094	[15]1 350	[15]1 341	[16,17]1 114	. . .
Ecuador.	VIII	[3]1 800	1 559	. . .	. . .	. . .
Falkland Islands	. . .	611	584	594	600	. . .
Paraguay	. . .	204	217	218	. .	. . .
Peru.	XII	17 851	16 268	15 904	16 190	. . .
Uruguay	V	[9]22 323	24 543	25 677	26 778	. . .
Venezuela	. . .	. . .	106	. .	. . .	. . .
Total		*122 000*	*127 000*	*129 000*	*132 000*	. . .
ASIA						
Aden Protectorate	. . .	[3]145	. . .	200	200	200
Burma[18]	III	23	27	30	33	. . .
Ceylon	I–V	[3]55	84	104	95	. . .
China (22 provinces)	. .	[5]10 450	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cyprus	X	[9]287	295	311	351	361
India	. . .	[12]35 831	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Indonesia	. . .	1 908	2 230	2 381	. . .	. . .
Iran	. . .	*13 157	[13]*16 200	[13]*17 000	[13]*17 750	. . .
Iraq	. . .	. .	10 000	. . .	. . .	. . .
Israel	XII	*30	69	74	78	98
Japan[8]	I-II	[3]309	577	693	733	. . .
Jordan[19]	IV	224	274	223	364	. . .
Korea, South	XII	2	1	1	1	1
Lebanon	. . .	22	25	60	60	60
Pakistan	. . .	*6 385	6 570	. . .	. . .	. . .
Philippines	I	28	22	21	22	. . .
Saudi Arabia	. . .	. . .	[20]3 572	. . .	. . .	. . .
Syria	31 – XII	2 954	3 085	3 560	3 746	3 955
Turkey	31 – XII	24 498	24 833	26 534	27 287	26 808
Total		*126 000*	*138 000*	*141 000*	*143 000*	. . .

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 10. - Sheep numbers (concluded) | **Tableau 10. - Espèce ovine, nombre (fin)**

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1949/50	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head – Milliers de têtes				
AFRICA						
Algeria	XI	3 363	5 321	6 028	6 014	...
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	...	5 567	6 000	...	...	6 000
Angola	XII	140	...	120	129	...
Basutoland	II	[3]1 558	...	1 303	...	1 319
Bechuanaland	...	210	216	228	192	...
Belgian Congo	31-XII	*303	547	530	553	529
British Somaliland	...	[5]3 000	1 800	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	1 254	...	1 216	1 237
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of						
Eritrea	...	870	950	900	950	...
Ethiopia	...	...	[21]18 000	...	...	...
French Cameroons	...	437	*400	*440	...	...
French Equatorial Africa[22]	1-I	*840	*970	...	...	...
French Morocco [22]	I-III	9 333	13 923	13 556	...	...
French Somaliland	...	[12]100	[11]100	[11]100	78	...
French Togoland	X-XII	[12]270	244	246	258	...
French West Africa	...	*10 960	*11 700	*11 700	...	...
Gold Coast and Br. Togoland	...	[23]376	464	464	...	...
Kenya	XII	*2 601	*2 684	*2 687	*2 691	*2 700
Libya	...	*718	1 434	...	...	...
Madagascar	V	229	354	397	...	...
Mozambique	31-XII	66	82	76	75	...
Nigeria and Br. Cameroons	...	[22]8 427	...	...	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of						
Southern Rhodesia	31-XII	301	317	337	274	271
Northern Rhodesia	XII	75	*89	*87	[24]*79	...
Nyasaland	...	45	50	54	[24]53	...
Ruanda-Urundi	XII	[12]415	385	400	391	414
Sierra Leone	...	*11	10	10	10	...
Somalia	...	2 000	...	...	...	...
South West Africa	...	2 712	3 500	3 500	3 200	...
Spanish Morocco	VI	611	667	661	758	...
Swaziland	IX	25	32	35	32	...
Tanganyika	...	2 304	2 515	2 765	3 024	...
Tunisia	...	1 944	3 420	2 872	3 352	...
Uganda	I	1 091	1 036	1 051	1 128	...
Union of South Africa	31-VIII	31 960	35 480	35 992	...	...
Total		*109 000*	*129 000*	*129 000*	*130 000*	..
OCEANIA						
Australia	31-III	108 061	117 646	123 072	126 945	130 849
Hawaii[8]	VIII	14	14	14	11	14
New Zealand	30-VI	32 276	35 384	36 193	38 011	39 500
Total		*140 000*	*153 000*	*159 000*	*165 000*	*170 000*
WORLD TOTAL		...	**799 000**	**815 000**	**854 000**	...
Excl. U.S.S.R.		**655 000**	**710 000**	**724 000**	**741 000**	...

[1]January. — [2]1948/49. — [3]1947/48 and 1948/49. — [4]West Berlin. — [5]1947/48. — [6]December. — [7]October. — [8]On farms. — [9]1947/48 and 1949/50. — [10]Animals over 1 year old. — [11]August. — [12]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [13]March. — [14]Excluding animals on sugar plantations. — [15]Month unspecified. — [16]Excluding the " Intendencias y Comisarías. " — [17]June. — [18]Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States, and Karenni. — [19]Data supplied by Ministry of Finance. — [20]1950/51. — [21]Standing estimate. — [22]Animals registered for taxation. — [23]1949/50. — [24]September.

[1]Janvier. — [2]1948/49. — [3]1947/48 et 1948/49. — [4]Berlin occidental. — [5]1947/48. — [6]Décembre. — [7]Octobre. — [8]Dans les petites exploitations. — [9]1947/48 et 1949/50. — [10]Animaux ayant plus d'un an. — [11]Août. — [12]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [13]Mars. — [14]Non compris les animaux dans les plantations de canne à sucre. — [15]Mois non spécifié. — [16]Non compris les « Intendencias » et « Comisarías ». — [17]Juin. — [18]A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — [19]Données fournies par le Ministère des finances. — [20]1950/51. — [21]Estimation permanente. — [22]Animaux soumis à l'impôt. — [23]1949/50. — [24]Septembre.

Table 11. - Buffalo numbers

Tableau 11. - Buffles, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct.-Sept. 1947/48-1949/50	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes				
EUROPE						
Greece	XII	61	69	71	72	73
Hungary	...	[1]3	...	...	...	...
Italy	I	[2]12	13	12	14	...
Yugoslavia	I	74	64	71	...	...
Total		*620*	*560*	*560*	*560*	...
ASIA						
British Borneo						
Brunei	XII	7	9	11	11	12
North Borneo	...	50	53	59	66	...
Sarawak	...	[2]8	8	8	...	...
Burma[3]	III	731	765	793	826	...
Cambodia	XII	[4]325	326	350	310	310
Ceylon	V	[5]642	627	656	707	...
China: Taiwan (Formosa)	XII	265	318	311	*320	...
Hong Kong	XII	1	1	1	1	1
India	...	39 844	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	2 746	[5]2 851	[5]2 867	*2 911	...
Iran	...	[5]102	120	...	...	...
Iraq	...	...	718	...	...	...
Laos	XII	[4]160	...	...	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	XII	201	228	237	243	247
Pakistan	...	5 600	4 980	...	...	...
Philippines	I	1 930	2 439	2 510	2 711	...
Portuguese Timor	...	80	91	86	...	...
Syria	XII	6	6	6	7	6
Thailand	XII	[5]5 171	...	4 239	...	...
Turkey	XII	927	967	1 013	1 044	1 071
Total		*60 700*	*73 200*	*73 600*	*74 500*	...
AFRICA						
Egypt	...	...	1 212	...	1 262	1 323
Tunisia	...	[1]370	...	...	...	...
Total		*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	*1 600*	...
OCEANIA						
Guam	VI	1	1	1	1	...
WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R.)		**62 900**	**75 400**	**75 800**	**76 700**	...

NOTE : Continental and world totals refer only to countries listed and are approximations.

[1]1947/48. — [2]1949/50. — [3]Excluding Karenni, Putao, Shan States, and Chin Hills. — [4]1948/49 and 1949/50. — [5]1947/48 and 1948/49.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux et mondiaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés et sont approximatifs.

[1]1947/48. — [2]1949/50. — [3]Non compris Karenni, Putao, les Etats Shan et Chin Hills. — [4]1948/49 et 1949/50. — [5]1947/48 et 1948/49.

Table 12. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55

Tableau 12. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII	VIII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
France	98	137	273	598	71	199	134	108	494	355	310	541	927	615	247	161
Sweden	4	34	111	62	20	53	91	99	161	95	85	38	70	56	25	10
Eastern Europe	*70	*40	*70	*50	*70	*40	*60	*100	*70	*50	*50	*90	*30	*30	...	...
Total	*170*	*200*	*450*	*710*	*160*	*290*	*250*	*310*	*720*	*500*	*450*	*670*	*1 030*	*700*	.	...
U.S.S.R.	*250	*250	*175	*175	*250	*150	*150	*200	*200	*150	*150	*200	*150	*200	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	2 362	2 669	1 959	1 725	1 558	2 933	2 677	2 092	1 364	1 703	1 776	2 059	1 491	1 574	599	568
United States[1]	3 256	2 211	1 494	1 858	2 714	1 782	1 877	1 138	1 182	1 780	1 466	1 870	2 324	1 772	736	666
Total	*5 618*	*4 880*	*3 453*	*3 583*	*4 272*	*4 715*	*4 554*	*3 230*	*2 546*	*3 483*	*3 242*	*3 929*	*3 815*	*3 346*	*1 335*	*1 234*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina[2]	224	200	764	899	156	635	784	937	646	589	849	817	1 053	835	299	270
Uruguay	25	43	30	124	29	11	7	22	54	32	122	98	190	87	*30	*40
Total	*249*	*243*	*794*	*1 023*	*185*	*646*	*791*	*959*	*700*	*621*	*971*	*915*	*1 243*	*922*	*329*	*310*
ASIA																
Iraq	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	66	...	...	...
Syria	—	36	76	47	7	20	65	118	56	64	91	60	28	8	...	...
Turkey	55	152	218	100	193	154	103	150	274	343	283	48	13	58	16	1
Total	*55*	*188*	*294*	*180*	*200*	*174*	*168*	*266*	*330*	*407*	*378*	*134*	*107*	...	...	...
AFRICA																
Algeria	2	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	5	18	13	10
French Morocco	6	7	20	53	17	1	—	15	38	26	36	37	73	66	22	16
Tunisia[3]	5	65	52	39	53	63	60	41	32	44	31	78	34	42	3	2
Total	*13*	*74*	*72*	*98*	*70*	*65*	*60*	*58*	*70*	*70*	*67*	*118*	*112*	*126*	*38*	*28*
OCEANIA																
Australia	677	681	485	641	652	963	688	417	408	429	479	730	699	658	175	225
WORLD TOTAL	**7 100**	**6 600**	**5 800**	**6 500**	**5 900**	**7 150**	**6 800**	**5 550**	**5 100**	**5 750**	**5 850**	**6 850**	**7 200**	**6 050**	**2 300**	**2 100**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	92	81	38	58	67	163	49	30	37	35	33	73	77	50	50	29
Belgium-Luxembourg	184	175	187	171	110	134	234	140	180	194	227	180	123	155	18	41
Denmark	13	21	33	95	—	29	—	16	42	73	62	114	113	91	52	24
Finland	75	73	45	66	39	117	69	24	51	37	32	90	83	57	16	32
France	170	103	68	54	64	55	79	57	63	73	76	45	62	35	25	16
Germany, Western	581	570	597	721	383	610	483	377	805	722	772	1 058	434	620	407	198
Greece	119	63	37	79	47	89	53	—	6	91	57	7	36	218	20	...
Ireland, Rep. of	75	77	27	39	92	61	38	48	11	10	13	37	60	48	5	10
Italy	452	311	156	128	348	371	276	176	102	70	34	60	184	234	89	49
Netherlands	223	225	232	204	227	170	357	221	204	147	156	300	175	186	88	92
Norway	86	84	74	96	53	133	68	71	76	80	83	95	108	96	32	30
Portugal	40	35	22	19	54	23	16	25	24	22	41	19	12	4	1	—
Spain[3]	22	15	200	70	27	22	206	256	175	163	265	12	4	*4	4	6
Sweden	59	61	8	3	17	16	2	2	4	—	—	1	2	9	—	—
Switzerland	84	90	105	93	65	93	104	87	118	113	85	66	80	140	21	13
United Kingdom	1 242	1 188	979	1 287	1 012	1 365	1 322	1 066	817	712	1 254	1 251	1 402	1 240	391	532
Yugoslavia	55	24	139	282	*280	*280	*100	*100	79	276	141	336	384	268	120	...
Total	*3 572*	*3 416*	*2 947*	*3 466*	*2 885*	*3 731*	*3 479*	*2 696*	*2 793*	*2 818*	*3 331*	*3 744*	*3 339*	*3 453*	*1 339*	*1 200*

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 12. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) : Trade by crop year (July-June), 1951/52 to 1954/55, and by quarter, 1953-55 *(concluded)*

Tableau 12. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole (juillet-juin), 1951/52 à 1954/55, et par trimestre, 1953-55 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII	VIII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
British West Indies[4]	55	52	50	58	47	41	50	44	56	46	56	65	43	67	17	19
Cuba[4]	47	69	*45	51	50	67	34	41	53	49	41	57	39	66	16	4
Mexico	110	85	41	—	67	74	27	75	38	30	—	—	—	—	4	...
United States	250	195	60	30	61	119	38	62	39	94	20	23	11	67	10	8
Others[4]	65	64	74	72	61	70	72	68	64	77	42	73	74	97	20	31
Total	*530*	*470*	*270*	*210*	*290*	*370*	*220*	*290*	*250*	*300*	*160*	*220*	*170*	*300*	*67*	*64*
SOUTH AMERICA																
Bolivia[4]	22	24	25	26	23	14	31	26	29	23	27	18	25	33	2	5
Brazil	341	353	408	403	342	411	445	458	269	456	425	497	400	294	180	250
Chile[4]	29	58	37	70	1	1	29	60	5	58	66	119	68	26	3	17
Peru	56	61	66	47	62	44	*75	*75	55	56	81	*50	26	*30	...	...
Venezuela	48	42	48	54	47	51	31	56	57	48	46	48	61	61	32	...
Others[4]	48	102	65	65	36	41	53	56	46	66	73	60	48	80	12	16
Total	*540*	*640*	*650*	*660*	*510*	*560*	*610*	*670*	*460*	*700*	*720*	*800*	*630*	*520*	*250*	*320*
ASIA																
Ceylon	75	94	91	76	89	105	111	99	82	74	103	23	78	101	16	10
India	1 023	342	171	132	394	712	521	113	9	39	40	90	191	207	35	...
Indonesia	59	35	55	33	31	34	77	49	57	38	25	31	39	36	6	6
Israel	63	78	80	101	101	62	*92	*100	67	61	108	93	77	109	8	34
Japan	422	309	592	484	*232	*381	406	700	479	782	564	402	479	516	325	284
Korea[4]	*20	*50	*40	18	47	53	64	2	6	51	46	—	10	18	12	12
Lebanon	20	43	43	41	30	21	61	49	24	35	60	34	30	63	...	...
Malaya, Fed. of	43	45	46	58	56	33	47	58	36	44	47	61	71	55	13	11
Pakistan	—	221	193	2	292	244	296	342	134	3	—	8	—	—	—	...
Philippines[4]	69	61	*63	84	52	70	62	63	45	70	73	63	92	107	5	15
Turkey	27	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	60	10	10
Total	*1 800*	*1 280*	*1 370*	*1 070*	*1 320*	*1 720*	*1 740*	*1 570*	*940*	*1 200*	*1 070*	*800*	*1 180*	*1 270*	*450*	*420*
AFRICA																
Algeria	56	17	26	4	21	18	19	7	39	40	5	9	2	—	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	10	8	15	20	13	1	12	18	17	12	19	10	11	39	6	13
Egypt	227	233	55	...	156	209	120	86	20	4	—	—	—	...	...	...
French West Africa	17	19	19	27	18	19	14	23	18	21	24	27	31	25	10	7
Union of South Africa	42	48	85	48	20	45	165	59	20	102	86	—	23	80	38	...
Total	*350*	*325*	*180*	*100*	*228*	*293*	*330*	*193*	*114*	*174*	*134*	*46*	*67*	*144*	*44*	*40*
OCEANIA																
New Zealand	55	46	47	55	37	45	61	51	57	50	53	56	63	48	18	18
WORLD TOTAL	**7 200**	**6 450**	**5 850**	**6 250**	**5 650**	**7 250**	**7 050**	**5 800**	**4 900**	**5 650**	**6 100**	**6 300**	**6 100**	**6 500**	**2 200**	**2 200**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 97 % of world exports and 90 % of world imports in 1953. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent : Argentina and Australia, 72 % ; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 % ; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72.0 %.

[1]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [2]Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — [3]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only ; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla. — [4]Crop year quarterly averages represent official imports : other quarterly figures are incomplete ; they are the reported destinations of the exports of Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97 % des exportations mondiales et 90 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé : Argentine et Australie, 72 % ; Canada, 72,6 % ; Etats-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72,0 %.

[1]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis et les expéditions de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [2]Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — [3]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [4]Les chiffres par campagne agricole sont les moyennes trimestrielles des données officielles d'importation ; les autres données trimestrielles sont incomplètes ; elles ont été calculées d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations de l'Argentine, de l'Australie, du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

TRADE - COMMERCE - COMERCIO

Table 13. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 13. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII	VIII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Italy	58	69	61	42	75	84	44	40	63	33	41	30	43	37	16	2
Spain[1]	2	17	14	14	16	20	10	10	10	15	15	15	1	...	...	...
Total	*60*	*86*	*75*	*56*	*91*	*104*	*54*	*50*	*73*	*48*	*56*	*45*	*44*	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
United States[2]	123	198	174	139	179	108	134	275	250	108	104	93	81	125	62	19
SOUTH AMERICA																
Brazil	41	43	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
British Guiana	8	7	10	10	9	10	9	12	8	10	10	10	11	16	3	...
Ecuador	2	14	8	3	—	—	3	39	1	5	4	1	*4	*4	...	...
Total	*51*	*64*	*19*	*13*	*12*	*10*	*12*	*51*	*9*	*15*	*14*	*11*	*15*	*20*	...	...
ASIA																
Burma	317	315	242	365	214	395	206	155	323	427	293	418	420	355	*86	*150
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	83	58	49	98	46	68	43	58	92	85	66	151	38	37	14	...
China	*31	*50	*65	*65	*60	*70	*70	*65	*40	*90	*45	*90	*115	*55	*19	*27
India	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	38	..	...
Iran	5	15	12	16	31	5	21	4	18	17	12	*16	*16	...	..	...
Pakistan	51	4	22	35	59	12	5	12	20	14	18	87	33	68	18	24
Taiwan (Formosa)	21	26	15	9	*15	*15	*15	*15	—	33	—	3	61	...	..	...
Thailand	403	353	335	252	340	392	353	257	254	233	281	241	321	389	99	...
Total	*918*	*821*	*740*	*841*	*765*	*957*	*713*	*566*	*747*	*899*	*715*	*1 010*	*1 022*	*970*	...	...
AFRICA																
Egypt	78	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	35	34	29	14	18
Madagascar	—	10	11	4	15	9	8	14	4	3	3	5	3	9	6	5
Total	*78*	*14*	*11*	*16*	*15*	*9*	*8*	*14*	*4*	*14*	*3*	*40*	*37*	*38*	*20*	*23*
OCEANIA																
Australia	7	6	8	7	8	5	10	9	8	4	11	6	9	7	4	...
WORLD TOTAL (domestic rice)	**1 250**	**1 200**	**1 050**	**1 100**	**1 100**	**1 250**	**950**	**1 000**	**1 150**	**1 100**	**950**	**1 250**	**1 250**	**1 200**	**400**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																
EUROPE																
Austria	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	10	4	3	...
Belgium-Luxembourg	12	6	7	9	10	7	4	6	9	9	6	11	14	9	8	8
France	19	8	8	15	8	10	7	6	10	19	13	20	21	24	9	4
Germany, Western	22	15	23	20	41	27	17	8	25	15	18	21	27	23	11	11
Netherlands	19	7	10	18	11	6	13	8	15	14	11	31	57	38	5	4
Switzerland	4	3	6	5	7	7	6	5	6	3	3	7	3	6	2	1
United Kingdom	18	14	12	17	15	14	9	11	16	17	18	18	26	35	12	6
Total	*99*	*59*	*72*	*90*	*100*	*76*	*60*	*49*	*87*	*81*	*76*	*115*	*158*	*139*	*50*	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA																
Canada	10	6	7	9	9	7	3	9	11	6	4	11	9	6	3	...
Cuba	73	54	61	41	56	28	71	100	46	23	47	48	...	...	...	...
Other[3]	27	20	20	*20	*15	*15	*16	*11	*13	*11	*14	*16	...	...	...	...
Total	*110*	*80*	*90*	*70*	*80*	*50*	*90*	*120*	*70*	*40*	*65*	*75*	...	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA, *Total*[3]	*18*	*7*	*7*	*7*	**5*	**5*	**8*	**12*	**7*	**6*	**11*	**6*	**4*	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) :
Trade by quarters, 1951-55 (concluded)

Tableau 13. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) :
Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55 (fin)

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII	VIII
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques															
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																
ASIA																
British Borneo	13	7	9	8	11	11	11	4	8	6	10	9	..	...	..	...
Ceylon	100	101	103	101	81	107	107	116	74	136	79	114	73	120	66	23
Hong Kong	46	59	78	27	99	81	94	38	11	14	31	51	68	71	23	17
India	*235	*185	*48	153	15	175	3	—	22	86	218	285	208	61	—	...
Indonesia	102	190	89	64	137	118	52	50	108	40	62	48	4	3	—	6
Japan	198	245	270	353	209	378	225	266	554	510	216	151	192	474	159	78
Korea and Ryukyu Islands[3]	*45	46	76	*10	55	104	44	28	*10	*10	*10	*10	..	..	...	...
Lebanon	2	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	1	8	3	2	5	3	...	...
Malaya-Singapore[4]	145	132	125	68	113	125	157	107	49	52	55	116	110	102	42	45
Philippines[3]	32	16	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	43	—	..	...	...
Syria	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	—	1	2	3	4	7	3	...	...
Total	*920*	*985*	*801*	*805*	*723*	*1 103*	*697*	*610*	*839*	*863*	*687*	*833*	*690*	*860*	...	..
AFRICA																
French West Africa	17	14	18	17	15	27	23	9	9	25	20	14	33	30	7	2
Mauritius	11	10	15	14	*12	17	14	15	1	6	18	13	19	14	...	...
Réunion	8	5	7	5	4	*6	*5	13	3	1	8	7	12	1	...	...
Union of South Africa	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	8	3	7	5	..
Total	*36*	*36*	*40*	*42*	*31*	*50*	*43*	*37*	*23*	*37*	*46*	*42*	*67*	*52*	...	...
WORLD TOTAL	**1 200**	**1 150**	**1 000**	**1 050**	**950**	**1 250**	**1 000**	**850**	**1 050**	**1 000**	**900**	**1 200**	**1 000**	**1 200**	**400**	...

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing ; world total represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 96 % of world exports and imports in 1953. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65 %.

[1]Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — [2]Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — [3]Quarterly averages for the years 1951-54 are official imports ; other quarterly figures are the reported destinations of exports of the major surplus-producing countries. — [4]Net imports.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations et importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65 %.

[1]Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares ; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — [2]Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — [3]Les moyennes trimestrielles pour les années 1951-54 représentent les données officielles d'importation ; les autres chiffres trimestriels ont été calculés d'après les destinations déclarées des exportations des principaux pays excédentaires. — [4]Importations nettes.

Table 14. - Rye : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 — **Tableau 14. - Seigle :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953 I-III	1953 IV-VI	1953 VII-IX	1953 X-XII	1954 I-III	1954 IV-VI	1954 VII-IX	1954 X-XII	1955 I-III	1955 IV-VI
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles													
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	3.7	7.4	2.7	1.5	0.1	—	8.6	2.0	4.8	—	—	1.2	—	—
France	2.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.6
Netherlands	0.3	3.2	11.6	5.5	23.2	4.3	3.3	15.5	7.3	1.7	1.8	11.4	4.9	1.7
Sweden	4.4	—	3.2	28.4	8.1	3.0	0.1	1.5	12.1	22.9	36.6	42.2	14.1	0.2
Total	*10.9*	*10.7*	*17.5*	*35.4*	*31.4*	*7.3*	*12.0*	*19.0*	*24.2*	*24.6*	*38.4*	*55.0*	*19.6*	*2.5*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	41.8	58.2	108.8	53.1	4.1	87.4	121.2	222.4	11.8	96.0	27.9	76.7	7.5	89.7
United States[1]	35.0	28.4	—	6.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	8.5	18.4	37.0	12.4
Total	*76.8*	*86.6*	*108.8*	*59.9*	*4.2*	*87.4*	*121.2*	*222.4*	*12.0*	*96.0*	*36.4*	*95.1*	*44.5*	*102.1*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	50.7	29.3	85.8	207.5	13.8	16.5	58.3	254.6	466.7	244.7	45.1	73.5	64.0	101.2
ASIA														
Turkey	5.0	18.7	24.2	10.9	27.1	69.8	—	—	16.1	13.9	8.0	5.8	0.1	—
WORLD TOTAL	**200**	**210**	**290**	**350**	**110**	**220**	**230**	**590**	**520**	**380**	**200**	**300**	**160**	**240**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	32.7	39.9	5.8	15.6	7.5	5.3	10.4	0.1	0.2	1.4	13.3	47.4	37.7	13.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.8	2.5	28.3	49.4	13.4	15.2	27.2	57.5	93.4	59.5	23.0	21.7	7.7	35.5
Denmark	12.6	6.6	0.1	40.7	0.4	0.1	—	—	38.3	58.2	28.7	37.6	29.2	59.2
Finland	25.7	31.8	26.6	17.8	21.4	58.7	10.7	15.6	—	19.2	28.2	23.7	4.7	21.2
France	—	—	4.2	0.7	1.1	8.2	5.9	1.6	2.2	0.5	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	59.8	82.3	36.8	43.4	34.8	91.5	9.7	11.2	56.8	15.0	16.2	85.4	93.0	28.8
Italy	0.3	0.5	9.7	43.9	6.0	2.9	3.6	26.4	97.5	47.5	10.4	20.2	0.4	20.8
Netherlands	23.6	5.7	12.9	50.6	0.5	5.8	20.7	24.6	71.1	79.1	36.6	15.6	14.4	64.5
Norway	21.9	10.8	23.1	12.6	16.5	20.4	18.9	36.7	5.0	11.9	33.5	—	8.9	6.0
Total	*187.4*	*180.2*	*147.5*	*274.7*	*101.6*	*208.1*	*107.1*	*173.7*	*364.5*	*292.3*	*189.9*	*251.6*	*196.0*	*249.7*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	9.9	13.6	100.8	31.6	22.6	77.2	106.2	197.1	24.7	14.1	87.5	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**210**	**210**	**250**	**300**	**125**	**285**	**215**	**375**	**530**	**450**	**280**	**260**	**200**	**250**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rye. The countries shown accounted for about 82 % of world exports and 99 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 82 % des exportations mondiales et 99 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de la Tchécoslovaquie, de la Hongrie, de la Pologne et de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Figures for the United States include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 15. - Barley : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 — **Tableau 15. - Orge : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55**

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages / Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	9.4	62.1	55.3	31.3	68.0	11.1	25.3	116.8	56.3	38.3	1.3	29.2	34.4	16 0
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	239.0	559.1	595.3	419.2	182.8	610.6	759.1	828.7	217.6	425.2	432.4	601.5	241.1	391 6
United States[1]	206.7	196.1	94.1	114 2	106.1	46.2	99.5	124.5	4.3	66.9	178.3	207.2	198.5	253 7
Total	*445.7*	*755.2*	*689.4*	*533 4*	*288.9*	*656.8*	*858.6*	*953.2*	*221.9*	*492.1*	*610.7*	*808.7*	*439.6*	*645 3*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	38.9	26.3	139.2	165 4	77.5	121.5	64.7	293.2	206.0	279.9	99.4	76.5	109.7	91.4
ASIA														
Iraq	109.7	84.7	122.4	116.7	66.7	90.0	185.1	148.0	102.7	68.0	150.2	146.1	131 8	105.3
Syria	4.3	35.0	38.3	107.7	3.2	29.0	78.3	42 8	17.6	80.8	229.1	103.4	21.3	11.0
Turkey	22.8	36.9	39.9	12.5	103.3	56.5	—	—	20.8	9.1	7.7	12.3	—	—
Total	*136.8*	*156.6*	*200.6*	*236.9*	*173.2*	*175.5*	*263.4*	*190.8*	*141.1*	*157.9*	*387.0*	*261 8*	*153 1*	*116 3*
AFRICA														
Algeria	48.4	55.8	28.2	18.1	83.8	3.4	5.5	20.2	10.0	22.0	4.6	35.7	54 8	14.4
French Morocco	83.8	70.1	75.9	125.7	128.0	62.2	70.6	42.9	46.5	128.7	188.9	138 6	107 6	91.4
Tunisia	15.7	19.6	15.4	3.4	8.8	30.8	15.9	6.2	4.1	0.1	—	9.5	—	0.4
Total	*147.9*	*145.5*	*119.5*	*147.2*	*220.6*	*96.4*	*92.0*	*69.3*	*60.6*	*150.8*	*193.5*	*183.8*	*162.4*	*106.2*
OCEANIA														
Australia	72.9	70.0	140.2	157.6	161.7	271.6	104.7	22.9	234.7	247.3	140.7	7.8	191.8	87.6
WORLD TOTAL	**1 010**	**1 410**	**1 450**	**1 375**	**1 050**	**1 450**	**1 500**	**1 800**	**1 000**	**1 500**	**1 550**	**1 450**	**1 200**	**1 100**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	3.1	20.5	5.6	10 0	11.1	4.3	2.1	4.8	5.4	14.2	0.6	19.6	18.9	14.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	78.2	110.6	105.4	133.4	71.0	67.7	111.3	171.7	142.3	95.9	146.2	149.3	89.6	81.4
Denmark	9.9	15.0	15.7	99 0	37.1	0.1	20.7	4.9	32.0	193.6	118.4	52 0	36 1	94.9
France	46.9	51.3	64.4	8 4	108.9	100.3	26.4	22.1	27.4	4.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	7.1
Germany, Western	81.0	320.7	201.9	252 0	247.4	247.8	134.0	178.4	34.9	243.4	438.4	291.2	215.2	236.1
Netherlands	74.7	53.5	73.3	155 6	21.8	70.7	86.4	114.4	141.0	121.7	209.3	150.3	39.4	231.1
Switzerland	39.0	36.3	49.2	37 9	26.5	39.6	80.5	50.3	55.2	17.8	39.5	39.1	37.2	14.6
United Kingdom	308.2	287.5	364.6	236 3	238.4	320.0	567.5	332.7	218.1	156.9	286.2	284.2	247.4	301.7
Total	*641.0*	*895.4*	*880.1*	*932.6*	*762.2*	*850.5*	*1 028.9*	*879.3*	*656 3*	*848.3*	*1 239.1*	*986.5*	*684.2*	*981.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	70.5	90.5	190.1	152.3	52.6	159.5	230.6	317.9	36.9	209.1	169.9	193.5	39.4	80.7
ASIA														
Japan	224.8	236.4	176.5	190.9	294.7	118.7	45.3	247.2	366.7	183.3	128.7	85.0	85.1	190.4
Lebanon	1.0	1.9	2.8	10.5	0.6	2.3	3.8	4.7	3.0	4.8	21.3	12 8	5 6	...
Total	*225.8*	*238.3*	*179.3*	*201.4*	*295.3*	*121.0*	*49.1*	*252.0*	*369.7*	*188.1*	*150.0*	*97.8*	*90 7*	*195.0*
WORLD TOTAL	**1 010**	**1 340**	**1 425**	**1 425**	**1 250**	**1 300**	**1 500**	**1 650**	**1 150**	**1 350**	**1 750**	**1 450**	**950**	**1 450**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in barley. The countries shown accounted for about 93 % of world exports and 88 % of world imports in 1953. Exports of the U.S.S.R. represent a large part of the exports not shown.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 93 % des exportations mondiales et 88 % des importations mondiales. Les exportations de l'U.R.S.S. représentent une large part des exportations non indiquées.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 16. - Oats : Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 16. - Avoine : Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	4.6	2.3	4.5	2.8	10.7	5.2	1.0	1.0	8.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	7.9	12.9
France	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.9	0.2	—	0.8	7.2	18.2
Total	*6.4*	*2.9*	*4.6*	*3.5*	*10.8*	*5.3*	*1.0*	*1.1*	*10.8*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*2.3*	*15.1*	*31.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	228.7	312.1	310.0	155.1	80.7	268.6	335.0	555.6	95.2	247.2	89.9	188.3	57.4	65.9
United States[1]	12.5	5.1	4.4	3.6	11.8	1.8	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	13.2	81.6	86.6
Total	*241.2*	*317.1*	*314.4*	*158.7*	*92.5*	*270.4*	*336.5*	*558.1*	*95.5*	*247.3*	*90.6*	*201.5*	*139.0*	*152.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	28.1	9.7	54.8	170.1	17.5	44.1	52.9	104.7	266.1	206.3	141.5	66.6	58.2	23.4
Chile	4.8	8.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	2.9	1.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4
Total	*32.9*	*17.7*	*56.6*	*170.4*	*17.6*	*47.0*	*54.0*	*108.0*	*266.9*	*206.5*	*142.4*	*66.7*	*58.4*	*23.8*
ASIA														
Japan	5.9	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA														
French Morocco	7.1	8.5	14.2	9.3	*14.2	*14.2	*14.3	*14.3	*9.3	*9.3	*9.4	*9.4	*1.4	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	40.4	62.0	45.4	8.5	84.0	61.2	17.9	18.6	4.9	16.8	10.2	2.1	19.2	43.4
WORLD TOTAL	**410**	**470**	**460**	**370**	**240**	**430**	**450**	**730**	**410**	**510**	**270**	**310**	**250**	**270**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	1.1	—	—	1.9	0.1	—	—	—	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	25.6	22.5	34.4	32.4	44.2	36.3	21.0	36.2	40.4	42.3	31.3	15.8	14.0	11.0
Denmark	15.0	9.4	3.4	34.9	2.8	4.1	6.1	0.8	15.1	88.8	27.4	8.2	16.2	10.1
Finland	6.8	6.5	0.5	—	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	10.8
France	5.5	3.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	—	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1
Germany, Western	23.7	25.3	—	38.7	—	—	—	—	10.5	41.6	58.9	43.7	22.0	50.5
Italy	0.4	8.2	16.9	8.0	24.6	20.1	12.9	10.0	15.6	10.3	5.2	0.8	1.5	6.1
Netherlands	35.2	33.4	32.7	77.1	8.8	17.7	69.0	35.3	63.4	91.3	99.1	54.8	29.9	50.7
Sweden	6.1	3.3	0.1	3.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.0	10.6	1.1	3.6	7.8
Switzerland	25.5	34.3	26.1	30.6	42.2	33.0	17.1	12.2	40.6	27.2	29.5	25.2	31.6	16.4
United Kingdom	26.8	34.2	28.0	5.7	31.5	14.4	32.4	33.9	14.1	3.7	5.2	—	16.1	17.5
Total	*171.7*	*180.7*	*142.8*	*233.3*	*157.5*	*125.8*	*158.5*	*129.3*	*201.7*	*309.7*	*269.8*	*152.2*	*138.5*	*183.1*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	185.5	243.4	318.8	122.4	206.7	256.4	309.0	503.0	113.7	217.4	56.5	102.1	81.4	44.3
WORLD TOTAL	**390**	**450**	**490**	**370**	**400**	**420**	**480**	**650**	**330**	**540**	**350**	**280**	**230**	**240**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in oats. The countries listed accounted for about 94 % of total exports and 95% of total imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94 % des exportations totales et 95% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.

Table 17. - Maize : Trade by quarters, 1951-55 **Tableau 17. - Maïs :** Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953				1954				1955	
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Yugoslavia	32.3	119.1	14.2	31.1	—	—	—	56.8	46.3	69.1	9.0	—	0.1	1.9
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States[1]	635.7	632.1	834.5	486.2	829.2	838.6	721.6	948.6	571.4	514.8	396.3	462.3	720.6	371.3
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	74.5	163.1	271.0	546.2	167.3	169.9	400.4	346.3	234.6	330.3	716.8	903.0	99.6	59 9
Brazil	73.8	7.1	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.7	42.8	29 5
Total	*148.3*	*170.2*	*271.0*	*549.1*	*167.3*	*169.9*	*400.4*	*346.3*	*234.6*	*330.3*	*716.8*	*914.7*	*142.4*	*89 4*
ASIA														
Cambodia, Laos, Viet-Nam	16.3	7.3	6.8	19.8	0.4	—	0.1	26.6	7.4	5.0	13.3	53.4	...	...
AFRICA														
Angola	34.2	22.8	19.3	24.5	17.3	13.6	33.8	12.7	17.8	20.7	29.5	30.0	22.5	...
Kenya	5.1	17.3	2.7	11.6	10.0	0.9	—	—	0.2	14.4	10.5	21.5	29 5	...
Union of South Africa[2]	42.2	11.0	5.7	132.0	0.2	3.8	15.3	3.4	92.5	225.1	102.2	108.3	146.3	118 0
Total	*81.5*	*51.1*	*27.7*	*168.1*	*27.5*	*18.3*	*49.1*	*16.1*	*110.5*	*260.2*	*142.2*	*159.8*	*198 3*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	*1.2	2.7	6.3	0.7	9.7	2.6	9.1	3.7	—	—	—	3.0	3 0	5.6
WORLD TOTAL	**1 125**	**1 150**	**1 285**	**1 350**	**1 150**	**1 150**	**1 300**	**1 550**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 400**	**1 700**	**1 200**	**800**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	69.1	87.6	71.3	48.2	104.2	87.7	19.5	74.0	22.5	31.6	41.8	97.0	122.8	105.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	88.8	94.6	104.3	104.5	84.0	108.7	98.9	125.8	88.0	91.2	116.6	122.1	117.8	0.2
Denmark	11.2	6.0	6.0	7.1	19.2	0.1	2.8	1.8	11.0	5.3	2.5	9.6	2.4	15.4
France	142.5	120.5	101.0	82.9	148.7	105.3	64.1	86.1	80.9	83.0	66.9	100.9	77.4	55.9
Germany, Western	71.4	106.0	90.9	186.4	167.9	55.6	35.2	104.9	153.2	205.3	93.2	294.0	152.4	117.8
Ireland, Rep. of	50.8	17.5	49.1	43.3	49.5	41.0	52.5	53.4	34.7	29.3	37.8	71.4	63.9	73 6
Italy	43.8	1.3	63.6	20.7	31.1	46.8	113.6	62.9	25.0	17.2	7.8	32.8	12.4	37.2
Netherlands	86.0	88.3	107.8	139.0	178.2	42.2	83.2	127.7	121.9	101.4	173.0	159.6	170.6	116.9
Norway	13.3	23.4	26.5	12.4	45.9	33.8	—	26.2	20.1	3.4	13.0	13.2	30.9	18.6
Portugal	15.3	15.6	10.7	17.3	6.6	5.0	19.6	11.7	20.0	19.6	16.1	13.4	5.6	9.3
Sweden	22.3	25.4	9.9	12.9	4.4	11.4	9.9	14.1	18.0	8.5	7.0	18.0	14.6	7 7
United Kingdom	259.8	348.4	350.6	332.1	342.8	257.5	406.3	395.8	391.7	242.7	352.2	342.0	538 6	280.1
Yugoslavia	28.6	6.9	39.4	—	71.0	72.1	14.4	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.9
Total	*902.9*	*941.5*	*1 031.1*	*1 006.8*	*1 253.5*	*867.2*	*920.0*	*1 084.4*	*987.0*	*838.5*	*927.9*	*1 274.0*	*1 309.4*	*841 3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	48.3	40.1	26.7	41.4	15.2	7.3	24.3	59.9	22.0	42.3	57.1	44.2	25.0	27.8
Mexico	29.5	6.1	93.1	36.2	0.3	25.8	165.9	180.6	67.9	58.2	18.7	—	0.2	0 2
Total	*77.8*	*46.2*	*119.8*	*77.6*	*15.5*	*33.1*	*190.2*	*240.5*	*89.9*	*100.5*	*75.8*	*44.2*	*25.2*	*28 0*
ASIA														
Japan	13.9	16.7	46.6	48.7	22.9	23.2	52.1	88.4	41.4	28.2	33.3	92.0	131.9	57.6
Lebanon	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	—	0.8	0.7	...
Total	*14.1*	*16.9*	*47 3*	*49.4*	*23.4*	*24.0*	*52.2*	*89.8*	*42.9*	*28.6*	*33.3*	*92.8*	*132 6*	*58.0*
AFRICA														
Egypt	5.0	10.7	2.2	—	—	—	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa[2]	—	24.3	35.3	—	103.7	37.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	*5.0*	*35.0*	*37.5*	—	*103.7*	*37.4*	*9.0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORLD TOTAL	**1 110**	**1 135**	**1 335**	**1 250**	**1 500**	**1 050**	**1 250**	**1 550**	**1 250**	**1 050**	**1 150**	**1 550**	**1 550**	**1 000**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in maize. The countries shown accounted for about 90% of world exports and 92% of world imports in 1953.

[1]Figures include shipments under various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions. — [2]Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés, mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 90% des exportations totales et 92% des importations totales.

[1]Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains. — [2]A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 18. - Wool (clean basis): Trade by quarters, 1951-55

Tableau 18. - Laine (dessuintée): Commerce par trimestre, 1951-55

Country — Pays	1951	1952	1953	1954	1953 I-III	1953 IV-VI	1953 VII-IX	1953 X-XII	1954 I-III	1954 IV-VI	1954 VII-IX	1954 X-XII	1955 I-III	1955 IV-VI
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles													
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.0
France	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.5	4.8	4.2
Ireland, Rep. of	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
United Kingdom[1]	8.8	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.5	7.7	10.9	9.0	8.0	8.6	10.9	7.8
Total	*14.7*	*16.1*	*16.9*	*15.6*	*18.6*	*17.8*	*16.3*	*15.5*	*16.9*	*15.9*	*14.4*	*15.7*	*20.2*	*15.9*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
United States	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.5	—	0.1	—
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	9.2	17.2	24.5	15.3	37.8	40.1	15.0	5.2	14.0	20.8	15.5	10.8	17.9	21.3
Chile	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	—	0.3	—	1.5	—	—	9.9
Uruguay	6.0	8.0	13.8	9.4	17.1	22.0	12.2	4.1	8.7	14.4	10.4	4.3	7.2	...
Total	*16.5*	*26.4*	*39.4*	*25.1*	*55.0*	*65.9*	*27.6*	*9.3*	*23.0*	*35.2*	*27.4*	*15.1*	*25.1*	...
ASIA														
India	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.9
Iran	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.5
Pakistan	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.8	...
Turkey	0.6	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1
Total	*5.1*	*5.9*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*5.5*	*4.2*	*5.3*	*7.0*	*3.2*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*6.7*	*5.6*	...
AFRICA														
Union of South Africa[2]	11.0	13.8	13.3	14.1	16.7	9.6	6.0	20.9	16.9	11.6	5.8	22.0	20.9	12.2
OCEANIA														
Australia	64.5	74.3	75.7	68.5	80.6	69.9	47.9	104.4	80.7	64.0	39.5	89.8	83.5	73.5
New Zealand	26.7	37.1	33.2	33.4	42.1	52.3	17.6	20.7	43.4	49.6	19.5	21.3	39.4	53.7
Total	*91.2*	*111.4*	*108.9*	*101.9*	*122.7*	*122.2*	*65.5*	*125.1*	*124.1*	*113.6*	*59.0*	*111.1*	*122.9*	*127.2*
WORLD TOTAL	**145**	**175**	**190**	**170**	**230**	**230**	**125**	**185**	**190**	**190**	**120**	**180**	**205**	**215**
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.9	6.7	10.1	7.6	11.0	12.0	9.6	8.0	8.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	10.7	7.7
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Finland[3]	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3
France	19.4	18.5	23.8	24.2	27.5	22.8	29.6	15.4	31.6	29.9	20.4	15.0	27.5	27.5
Germany, Western	8.0	8.7	15.4	14.2	17.3	20.1	12.2	12.1	13.5	16.7	14.8	12.0	18.8	20.0
Italy	7.2	10.2	12.8	10.9	14.3	14.3	13.0	9.7	14.6	13.3	8.7	6.9	11.5	11.2
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	2.8
Sweden	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.8
Switzerland	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	38.3	52.0	61.0	51.4	79.9	78.3	39.3	46.7	54.7	68.7	38.7	43.6	66.8	54.2
Total	*86.0*	*101.9*	*129.9*	*115.1*	*157.7*	*155.2*	*109.0*	*98.3*	*129.6*	*145.7*	*96.0*	*90.0*	*143.0*	*128.3*
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.5	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.3
United States	40.9	41.6	33.4	23.4	45.6	33.6	32.4	21.9	21.8	27.7	24.2	19.9	28.2	30.9
Total	*43.4*	*43.7*	*35.8*	*24.9*	*48.4*	*37.5*	*34.2*	*23.0*	*23.3*	*29.6*	*25.6*	*21.0*	*30.5*	*33.2*
ASIA														
India	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Japan	8.7	9.9	13.7	10.0	13.4	17.1	14.6	9.7	11.0	11.4	7.0	10.8	13.1	16.3
Total	*9.2*	*10.9*	*14.2*	*10.4*	*13.8*	*17.6*	*15.4*	*10.1*	*11.4*	*11.8*	*7.2*	*11.0*	*13.4*	*16.9*
WORLD TOTAL	**150**	**165**	**190**	**160**	**235**	**225**	**170**	**140**	**175**	**200**	**140**	**135**	**200**	**200**

NOTE : Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing ; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wool on a clean basis. The countries shown accounted for about 96% of world exports and 94% of world imports in 1953.

NOTE : Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut ; les totaux mondiaux représentent des estimations du commerce mondial de la laine, en équivalent de laine dessuintée. En 1953, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96 % des exportations mondiales et 94 % des importations mondiales.

[1]Includes re-exports. — [2] Starting with 1955, the customs territory includes South West Africa. — [3]Starting with 1953, includes tops and sliver.

[1]Y compris les réexportations. — [2] A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier comprend le Sud-Ouest africain. — [3]A partir de 1953, y compris la laine à peigner et la laine cardée.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series / Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1955 Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
WHEAT														
U. S.: No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange[1]	U.S.$/ 60 lb.	2.19	2.26	2.28	2.31	2.24	2.16	2.10	2.12	1.99	2.00	1.94	1.99	2.03
Canada: Class II, No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 60 lb.	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.72
U. K.: Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange[2]	Sh.d./ 100 lb.	22/8	23/6	24/2	25/0	24/4	23/6	22/6	23/4	24/5	24/1	22/7	22/11	23/7
RYE														
U.S.: No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06
Canada: No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 56 lb.	1.31	1.33	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.87	0.95	0.97
BARLEY														
U.S.: No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis	U.S.$/ 48 lb.	1.38	1.36	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.13	1.16
Canada: No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 48 lb.	1.09	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.02	1.04
U.K.: Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange[3]	£.s.d./ long ton	21/16/4	24/12/4	25/3/10	26/12/3	26/18/11	25/12/9	24/8/3	24/12/3	24/5/9	24/6/10	22/14/4	23/3/0	23/16/0
OATS														
Canada: No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur	Can.$/ 34 lb.	0.95	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.80
MAIZE														
U.S.: No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago	U.S.$/ 56 lb.	1.54	1.48	1.52	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.30	1.31	1.19
Netherlands: Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange[4]	Guilders/ 100 kg.	27.03	28.27	28.54	29.47	28.39	26.01	26.78	27.78	27.35	28.12	25.37	24.56	23.98
SORGHUM														
U.S.: Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	2.42	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.41	2.42	2.68	2.72	2.35	2.23	2.17	2.03
RICE														
U.S.: Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans	U.S.$/ 100 lb.	8.20	9.20	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.70	10.70	11.25	11.25	10.75	9.05	8.90	8.90
SUGAR														
U.S.: Raw 96°, c.i.f. New York	U.S.c./lb.	5.47	5.65	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.34	5.32	5.45	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.56
Cuba: f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract)	U.S.c./lb.	3.25	3.26	3.15	3.16	3.17	3.22	3.31	3.38	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.27	3.28
ORANGES														
U.S.: California Navel, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	—	5.95	5.11	5.88	5.81	6.80	7.65	7.73	8.88	—	—	—	—
California Valencia, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 77-lb. box	6.26	6.07	4.75	—	—	—	—	6.24	6.14	5.80	5.22	6.31	5.63
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York	U.S.$/ 90-lb. box	3.73	3.53	3.86	3.95	4.17	4.45	4.40	4.58	5.01	5.42	5.59	5.04	4.07
LEMONS														
Germany: Italian, duty free, at border	D.M./case	33.44	28.83	24.33	23.86	23.49	23.84	27.92	29.24	26.31	25.08	26.08	24.79	27.64
SOYBEANS														
U.S.: No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	42/5/0	44/5/0	45/0/0	44/15/7	45/1/3	42/4/0	41/7/6	41/6/3	40/9/6	39/17/6	37/1/10	37/12/6	38/6/11
Chinese/Manchurian – Yellow, 2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	—	—	45/0/0	45/0/0	45/0/0	43/14/0	45/5/0	40/0/0	—	36/0/0	—	—	—
GROUNDNUTS														
Sudanese, unshelled, 3 %, f.a.q., c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./ long ton	49/17/6	50/15/0	56/0/0	57/0/0	56/0/0	51/16/0	50/0/0	49/10/0	55/12/0	56/16/8	60/0/0	51/0/0	51/0/0

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) — **Tableau 19. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series — Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1954			1955									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
LINSEED														
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	48 11 3	50 18 9	[5]55 0 0	56 0 0	57 7 6	55 6 0	54 19 5	56 1 2	60 11 0	59 19 2	53 3 0	52 3 2	54 6 3
COPRA														
Straits FM, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	73 8 9	71 8 9	73 4 0	74 10 0	72 7 6	67 10 0	67 12 6	65 6 3	67 0 0	67 13 9	64 4 0	65 15 0	66 7 6
Philippine, bulk, c.i.f. European ports.	U.S.$/long ton	195.00	194.50	197.50	205.25	196.38	185.00	183.62	177.62	182.40	184.75	172.40	179.00	185.12
PALM KERNELS														
Belgian Congo, c.i.f. European ports...........	Belg.frs./metric ton	6 862	6 700	7 110	7 419	7 100	6 700	6 988	6 788	6 960	7 088	6 800	6 962	7 112
OLIVE OIL														
French N. Africa, edible, 1%, f.o.b..............	£.s.d./metric ton	219 10 0	222 10 0	225 0 0	215 0 0	195 0 0	[6]220 0 0	[6]230 0 0	[6]230 0 0	[6]230 0 0	[6]252/10/0	[6]260 0 0	[6]260 0 0	[6]280 0 0
SOYBEAN OIL														
U.S., crude, 1½%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	U.S.$/metric ton	309.00	307.25	305.40	316.00	308.25	302.80	295.00	290.00	305.00	297.00	285.00	285.00	284.00
GROUNDNUT OIL														
Indian, crude, 3-5%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	114 0 0	115 5 0	110 10 0	108 0 0	101 15 0	94 6 0	95 12 6	98 5 0	104 6 0	111 10 0	109 2 0	106 3 4	104 17 6
COTTONSEED OIL														
U.S., bleached prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/metric ton	260	259	267	282	277	265	264	271	287	295	286	292	301
LINSEED OIL														
Belgian, bulk, ex mill ...	Belg.fr./metric ton	8 567	9 625	11 250	11 800	11 850	11 817	11 700	12 025	—	—	—	—	—
Argentine and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London.....	£..s.d./long ton	60 1 3	69 13 9	80 13 0	83 7 6	84 15 0	82 8 0	85 0 0	87 7 6	93 2 0	94 17 6	88 12 0	86 7 6	90 10 0
CASTOR OIL														
Bombay firsts, B.S.S., drums, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	102 5 0	102 5 0	99 12 0	92 5 0	92 0 0	90 4 0	87 10 0	89 0 0	92 4 0	102 5 0	96 6 0	94 5 0	103 0 0
COCONUT OIL														
Straits, 3½%, drums, c.i.f. European ports...	£.s.d./long ton	112 12 6	108 5 0	107 0 0	[7]107/10/0	[7]106 5 0	[7]97 0 0	[7]96 10 0	[7]94 0 0	[7]94/19/10	[7]94 12 6	[7]92 12 0	[7]93 7 6	[7]93 15 0
PALM OIL														
Belgian Congo, 6-7%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	Belg.fr./long ton	10 538	10 825	11 290	[8]11 675	[8]11 700	[8]11 580	[8]11 300	[8]11 288	[8]11 310	[8]11 362	[8]11 400	[8]11 400	[8]11 400
GROUNDNUT CAKE														
Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom..	£.s.d./long ton	44 12 2	47 0 0	49 5 6	47 1 8	40 7 0	37 10 11	38 6 8	40 15 0	41 13 4	41 12 6	41 12 0	40 12/3	41 2 6
COTTONSEED MEAL														
U.S., 41% protein, bagged, wholesale price, Memphis	U.S.$/short ton	69.10	71.20	70.75	72.40	67.60	62.90	60.60	60.40	58.90	60.75	59.90	56.75	55.10
COFFEE														
U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York	U.S.c./lb.	70.0	72.0	68.5	67.0	54.5	58.3	58.0	54.5	58.5	53.5	55.0	61.0	56.5
CACAO														
U.S. : Accra, spot New York	U.S.c./lb.	47.1	51.7	47.5	48.8	47.6	40.1	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	32.2	34.0
U.K. : Good fermented, Gold Coast, spot London	Sh.d./112 lb.	362 3	405 6	378 11	386 0	371 7	311 2	294 4	284 2	290 2	281 5	254 6	254 5	259 3
TEA														
India : Calcutta, for export (leaf), auction price[10].	Sh.d./lb.	4 10 6	4 11 8	5 5.5	5 7 3	5 3 4	4 3 2	3 6.7	—	3 2.8	4 2.6	3 11.4	3 7 9	3 3 6
Ceylon : Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price[10]	Sh.d./lb.	4 9 0	4 11.6	5 5.5	5 2.3	4 7 1	3 1.6	2 5 0	1 11.8	2 7.9	3 3.1	4 0.5	3 9 7	3 7 9

For notes, see end of table. — Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (continued) **Tableau 19. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)**

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.	1955 Feb.	1955 March	1955 April	1955 May	1955 June	1955 July	1955 Aug.	1955 Sept.	1955 Oct.
TOBACCO														
U.S. : Flue-cured, auction price														
Average types 11-14...		53.6	52.0	[11]41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 6	51 5	55.0
type 11	U.S.c./lb.	53.2	52.0	41.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 0	54.2
type 14		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.7	—	—
India : Flue-cured. Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur	Rs.As.Ps./lb.	—	—	—	—	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/2/0	3/4/0	—	—	—	—	—
STEERS														
U.S. : Choice, for slaughter, Chicago	U.S.$/100 lb.	25.37	25 85	26 53	26.98	26.17	258 0	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22 69	22 01
Denmark: Steers first class, for export...........	øre/kg.	235	239	245	250	251	255	258	264	281	279	268	250	240
BEEF														
U.K. : Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London[12]	Pence/lb.	—	24 00	27 57	29 53	29 06	28.78	33 20	32 29	31 65	27.46	27 03	25 38	28 09
Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	22.61	21.75	21 28	23.48	22.75	19 60	21 20	19.12	23.14	23 35	25 38	24 50	22.56
Australia, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London[13]	Pence/lb.	21.36	20.78	20.26	20.95	19.05	15.00	15 40	16.26	[13]20 27	21.67	22 58	21.79	21.15
LAMB														
U.K. : New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market London[13]														
Old season's	Pence/lb.	27.17	26.68	25.52	24 84	23.62	20 30	19.16	19.68	20 50	—	—	—	—
New season's	Pence/lb.	—	—	29 47	28.63	27.25	24.61	23.85	24 26	23.78	24 38	25 43	26.44	27.22
PIGS														
U.S. : Barrow and gilts, packer and shipper, Chicago..................	U.S.$/100 lb.	18 92	18.69	17 30	16.75	16.10	16 11	16.90	17.24	19.51	17.83	16.31	16 18	14.44
BACON														
U.K. : Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	290/9	266/0	266/7	271/4	260/3	240/0	223/4	220/0	236/1	267/0	304/5	328/0	328/0
BUTTER														
U.K. : Danish, imported by Ministry of Food, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	360/0	360/8	390/0	400/0	400/0	400/0	400/0	395/0	368/0	345/9	337/7	377/6	414/5
U.K. : New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	370/0	365/4	360/0	361/0	345/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	342/0	333/6	325/0	342/0	375/0
CHEESE														
U.K. : New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange	Sh.d./112 lb.	180/0	180/0	180/0	172/0	155/0	152/0	150/6	152/6	170/7	174/0	186/7	210/2	241/0
EGGS														
Denmark : Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society	Kr./kg.	4.03	4.73	3.96	3.41	2.78	2.92	3 26	3.10	3.42	3.52	4.17	4.41	4.72
Netherlands : Price paid to producers, Roermond auction	Guilders/100 kg.	250	291	252	212	168	182	189	175	200	207	238	250	281
TALLOW														
U.S. : Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York	U.S.c./lb.	8.05	8 50	8.91	9.20	8.99	7.44	7.94	7.59	7.81	8 25	8.34	8.50	8 81
LARD														
U.S. : Pure, refined, 37-lb. can, f.a.s. New York...	U.S.c./lb.	17.43	17.83	15.18	14 47	14.11	13.81	14.78	14.12	13.84	13.28	12.84	13.38	13.59
HIDES														
U.K. : Basis first East African, 8-12 lb.	Sh.d./lb.	2/4¾	2/5¼	2/6	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5¼	2/5	2/3¾	2/3¼	2/3¼	2/3¼	...
U.S. : Green salted packers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago.........	U.S.c./lb.	11.3	12.3	9.8	10.8	10 8	10 5	11 8	10 8	12 0	13.5	13.8	14.3	...
COTTON														
U.S. : Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets	U.S.c./lb.	34 23	33.73	33.94	34 04	34 05	33 48	33.38	33.73	33.84	33.68	33.58	33.04	32.93
Egypt : Karnak good, Alexandria	Tallaris/44.93 kg.	75.12	73.66	74.85	74 71	74 45	72.77	71.97	73.40	73.38	73 04	72.75	72 67	...
JUTE														
U.K. : Raw, Pakistan, Mill firsts, c. & f. Dundee..	£/long ton	104 8	108.5	116.6	119.8	120.0	108.9	103.8	94 0	90 0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (concluded) — **Tableau 19. - Série de prix** d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series / Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit / Monnaie et unité	1954			1955									
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
SISAL														
U.K. : British East African, spot No. 1, c.i.f. London	£/long ton	72.7	72.1	70 2	72.8	79 8	84 6	80 8	80 0	80 5	84 5	85 0	84 9	81 0
WOOL														
U.K. : 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.	Pence/lb.	118	108	114	113	116	114	112	112	112	107	—	96	97
RUBBER														
Singapore : No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales	Straits c./lb.	76.40	81 81	86.15	98 96	99 11	88 12	89 71	91 02	105.26	127 35	143 20	147 00	125 63
LUMBER														
Sweden : 2 ½'' × 7'' u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price Harnäsand district	Kronor/standard	1 180	1 195	1 200	1 210	1 220	1 225	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 230	1 225	1 230	1 205
U.K. : Average wholesale value c.i.f. of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	78 16 8	78 19 7	78 10 10	78 10 4	76 1 0	78 13 1	80 3 8	80 8 5	83 8 11	82 18 5	82 8 3	83 0 2	...
U.S. : Douglas fir, dried, 2'' × 4'' × 16' mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/thousand board feet	85 89	83 70	83.00	83.97	85 07	85 07	85 62	87 12	87 54	88 07	89 17	89.32	...
Western Germany : Edged spruce fir boards, 3.6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	156.43	164 54	167 43	168.38	167 65	166.19	166.50	168 24	170 15	170 54	170 35	169 54	168.20
WOOD PULP														
Canada : Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.$/short ton	116.44	116.29	116 03	120 55	122.15	122.73	123 32	123.09	122.97	123 05	123 20	123 40	...
Finland : Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	24 800	24 800	25 100	25 700	26 200	26 300	26 400	26 600	26 100	26 100	27 000	27 100	...
Sweden : Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	924.5	904.0	920 5	922.8	926.1	958.4	943 9	938.8	942.3	941 2	911 5	939 5	940.5
NEWSPRINT														
Canada : Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.$/short ton	108 48	108.34	108.10	107.82	109 25	109 63	110.15	109 95	109 84	109 91	110 05	110 22	110.95
U.K. : Average import value	£.s.d./cwt.	2/12/10	2/13/2	2/13/0	2/13/1	2/11/11	2/13/3	2/12/11	2/12/5	2/13/1	2/12/11	2/13/1	2/13/3	...
Finland : Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	29 400	29 300	29 700	29 600	29 700	30 200	30 000	29 400	30 200	30 500	29 900	30 200	...
FRESH FISH														
U.K. : England and Wales : Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	55	48	42	57	42	44	51	44	35	39	45	46	...
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	18	23	30	26	25	21	32	26	25	27	21	18	...
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112lb.	67	66	66	71	60	46	54	54	53	56	53	67	...
SALTED FISH														
Italy : Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	20 500	21 500	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000
CANNED FISH														
U.S. : Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz. can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case	12.90	12 90	12.90	12.90	12.90	12 90	12.70	12 50	12.50	12.80	12.80	12.80	...

[1] October-December 1954, December and March delivery ; January-February, March delivery ; March, March and May delivery ; April, May delivery ; May, May and July delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and September delivery ; August, September delivery ; September, September and December delivery ; October, December delivery. — [2] October-December 1954, December delivery ; January-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June, July delivery ; July, July and October delivery ; August-October, October delivery. — [3] October-November 1954, November delivery ; December, December delivery ; January-July 1955, for current month delivery ; August-September, September delivery ; October, November delivery. — [4] October-November 1954, November delivery ; December-January, January delivery ; February-March, March delivery ; April-May, May delivery ; June-July, July delivery; August-September, September delivery ; October, November delivery. — [5] C. and f. from December 1954. — [6] Tunisian. — [7] Rotterdam. — [8] 6 % from 22 December 1954. — [9] 5 % from 27 July 1955. — [10] Exclusive of export duty and excise ; export duty in sh/d. India : up to 1 October 1954, 0/4.9 ; from 2 October 0/8.3 ; from 10 January 1955, 1/0 ; from 4 April 1955, 0/9.7 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/5.2 ; from 1 August 1955, 0/7.5 ; from 1 October 1955, 0/9.7. — Ceylon : up to 12 May 1954, 0/8.5 ; from 13 May 0/11.3 ; from 23 September, 1/2 ; from 18 November, 1/6.5 ; from 24 January 1955, 1/11.9 ; from 21 April 1955, 1/6.5 ; from 6 June 1955, 0/9.5 ; from 9 September, 1/0.2. — [11] Type 11 only. — [12] Average of daily median prices. — [13] New season's.

[1] Octobre-décembre 1954, livraison décembre et mars ; janvier-février, livraison mars ; mars, livraison mars et mai ; avril, livraison mai ; mai, livraison mai et juillet ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et septembre ; août, livraison septembre ; septembre, livraison septembre et décembre ; octobre, livraison décembre. — [2] Octobre-décembre 1954, livraison décembre ; janvier-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin, livraison juillet ; juillet, livraison juillet et octobre ; août-octobre, livraison octobre. — [3] Octobre-novembre 1954, livraison novembre ; décembre, livraison décembre ; janvier-juillet 1955, pour livraison dans le mois en cours ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre, livraison novembre. — [4] Octobre-novembre 1954, livraison novembre ; décembre-janvier, livraison janvier ; février-mars, livraison mars ; avril-mai, livraison mai ; juin-juillet, livraison juillet ; août-septembre, livraison septembre ; octobre, livraison novembre. — [5] C. et f. depuis décembre 1954. — [6] Tunisienne. — [7] Rotterdam. — [8] 6 % depuis le 22 décembre 1954. — [9] 5 % depuis le 27 juillet 1955. — [10] Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits ; taxe à l'exportation en shillings et pence. Inde ; jusqu'au 1er octobre 1954, 0/4,9 ; à partir du 2 octobre, 0/8,3 ; à partir du 10 janvier 1955, 1/0 ; à partir du 4 avril 1955, 0/9,7 ; à partir du 6 juin, 0/5,2 ; à partir du 1er août 1955, 0/7,5 ; à partir du 1er octobre 1955, 0/9,7. — Ceylan : jusqu'au 12 mai 1954, 0/8,5 ; à partir du 13 mai, 0/11,3 ; à partir du 23 septembre, 1/2 ; à partir du 18 novembre 1/6,5 ; à partir du 24 janvier 1955, 1/11,9 ; à partir du 21 avril 1955, 1/6,5 ; à partir du 6 juin, 0/9,5 ; depuis le 9 septembre, 1/0,2. — [11] Type 11 seulement. — [12] Moyenne des prix médians quotidiens. — [13] De la nouvelle saison.

Table 20. - Cotton : Prices in selected countries | **Tableau 20. - Coton : Prix dans certains pays**

Year[1] and month — Années[1] et mois	Brazil	Egypt		India	Mexico	Pakistan	Peru	Turkey	United States		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Cruzeiros/ 15 kg.	I	II	Rupees/ 784 lb.	Pesos/ 46 kg.	Rupees/ 82.28 lb.	Soles/ 46 kg.	Kurus/ kg.	I	II	III
		Tallaris/ 44.93 kg.							Cents/lb.		
1934-38	56.99	12.56	15 48	183	48.18	—	51	—	10.63	11.18	12 04
1947	172.83	62.22	76.37	559	148.20	. .	187	—	31 93	34 58	36.31
1948	200.75	50 49	81.41	609	184.94	98.33	238	—	30.38	32.15	33.27
1949	196.40	76.15	78.34	620	221 80	81 88	385	—	28.58	31 83	33 22
1950	356.48	115 81	142.91	758	[2]393 72	128 13	[2]526	—	40.07	[2]42 58	[2]43 78
1951	305 66	[2]83 47	140.16	[2]712	[2]269 00	106.71	[2]483	—	37 88	39 42	40 49
1952	[2]278 00	[2]55.16	[2]62.35	691	[2]241 07	[2]76.97	[2]466	[2]208.70	34.59	34 52	36.00
1953	—	54 72	62.52	730	[2]247 77	78.99	597	223 00	32.25	33.55	35.08
1954	[2]451.00	61 17	73.52	652	—	79.77	585	[2]264.14	33.70	33.88	36.17
1954 VIII	370 00	57 00	69.81	715	—	79 53	601	245.33	34.00	34 05	35 97
IX	421 40	62.57	75 14	709	373.40	80 60	596	248.25	34.55	34.42	36 08
X	440.75	62.56	75 12	713	368.50	82.25	591	238.50	34.67	34.23	36.04
XI	451 33	61.38	73.66	718	354 00	82.75	588	231.25	33.17	33 73	35 57
XII	463.80	62.34	74.85	710	350 33	86.22	578	238.80	32.67	33.94	35.82
1955 I	466.25	62 23	74.71	665	351.00	83.22	593	273.75	32.51	34.04	36.10
II	445 00	62 02	74.45	621	—	77.69	601	295 50	31.69	34.05	36.38
III	438 00	60 65	72.75	605	—	74 40	573	291 00	31 87	33.48	35.95
IV	427 00	60 03	71 97	577	—	71 50	561	284.75	31.93	33.38	36.05
V	442.00	61 18	73.40	600	—	72.67	568	294 25	31.15	33.73	36 74
VI	489 00	61 16	73.38	587	—	80.88	584	. . .	31.43	33.84	36.95
VII	500 00	60 88	73 04	608	—	85.52	584	. . .	32.11	33.68	36.79
VIII	. . .	60.66	72.75	[3]650	—	96.38	570	. . .	32.74	33.58	36.59
IX	. . .	. . .	. . .	[3]650	—	90 88	. . .	. . .	33 77	33 04	35.73
X	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	32.83	32.93	35.55
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.										
1934-38	30.4	28.2	34 8	19.0	26.9	—	26.1	—	23 3	24 6	26.5
1947	63 6	114.5	140.5	47.5	66.4	. .	62.6	—	70 0	76.2	80.1
1948	73 9	92.9	149.8	51 8	82.8	79 7	67 7	—	67 0	70 9	73 3
1949	72.1	103 1	106.0	38.8	55.7	66.3	67 4	—	63.0	70 2	73 2
1950	131.2	148 2	182.7	44 8	[2]98.9	103 8	[2]76.1	—	88 3	[2]93 9	[2]96.5
1951	112.5	[2]113 1	179 2	[2]42 0	[2]67 6	85.4	[2]68 5	—	83.5	86 9	89 3
1952	[2]102.3	[2]70 6	[2]79.8	40 8	[2]60.6	[2]62.4	[2]64 1	[2]74.5	76.2	76.1	79 4
1953	74.3	69 6	79 9	43 1	[2]62.3	64 0	65 4	79.6	71.1	74 0	77 3
1954	[2]69.9	78.2	94 0	38.5	—	64 6	66.3	[3]94.3	75 2	74.7	79.7
1954 VIII	. . .	72 9	89.2	42.2	—	64.4	67 5	87 6	75 0	75 1	79 3
IX	75.6	80 0	96.1	41.9	64.9	65 3	67 4	88.7	76.2	75 9	79 5
X	79.2	80 0	96 0	42.1	64.1	66.6	67.5	85.2	76.4	75 5	79 5
XI	69.8	78.5	94.2	42.4	61.6	67 0	63.4	82 6	73.1	74.4	78.4
XII	71.8	79.7	95.7	41.9	60.9	69.8	66.1	85.3	72.0	74 8	79.0
1955 I	72.2	79 5	95 5	39 3	61.0	67.4	67.7	97.8	71.7	75.0	79.6
II	68.9	79.3	95 2	36.7	—	62.9	68.7	105 5	69.9	75 1	80.2
III	67.8	77.5	93 0	35.7	—	60.3	65.6	103.9	70.3	73 8	79 3
IV	66.1	76.7	92.0	34.1	—	57.9	64.2	101.7	70.4	73.6	79 5
V	68.4	78.2	93.8	35.4	—	58 9	64.9	105.1	68.7	74 4	81 0
VI	72.6	78.2	93.8	34.7	—	65.5	67 9	. . .	69 3	74.6	81 5
VII	77.4	77 8	93 4	35.9	—	69.3	66.8	. . .	70 8	74 3	81.1
VIII	78.2	77.5	93.0	[3]38.4	—	. . .	65.2	. . .	72.2	74 0	80 7
IX	. . .	. . .	. . .	[3]38.4	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	74 4	72.8	78 8
X	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—	. . .	. . .	. . .	72.4	72.6	78.4

[1]Prices refer to season starting in August of year indicated and ending in July of following year. — [2]Average of less than 12 months. — [3]Provisional.

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale price, São Paulo. — **Egypt: I** - 1934-38, Ashmouni fully good fair; from 1947, Ashmouni good, wholesale price, Alexandria. **II** - 1934-38, Sakellarides fully good fair ; from 1947, Karnak good ; wholesale price, Alexandria. — **India:** 1934-38, Oomra fine ; from 1947, Jarilla fine ; wholesale price, Bombay. — **Mexico:** 1934 through September 1953, Middling 15/16" ; from October 1953, Middling 1-1/32" ; wholesale price, Torreon. — **Pakistan :** 289 F Punjab, wholesale price, Karachi. — **Peru:** Tanguis, type 5, wholesale price, Lima. — **Turkey:** Acala, wholesale price, Adana. — **United States: I** - Average price received by farmers. **II** - Middling 15/16" ; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets. **III** - Middling 1-1/16" ; 1934 through July 1954, average of 10 U.S. spot markets ; from August 1954, average of 14 U.S. spot markets.

[1]Les prix se réfèrent à la période commençant en août de l'année indiquée et finissant en juillet de l'année suivante. — [2]Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — [3]Chiffre provisoire.

Brésil : Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. — **Egypte : I** - 1934-38, Ashmouni « fully good fair » ; depuis 1947, Ashmouni « good » ; prix de gros, Alexandrie. **II** - 1934-38, Sakellarides « fully good fair » ; depuis 1947, Karnak « good » ; prix de gros, Alexandrie. — **Inde :** 1934-38, Oomra fin ; depuis 1947, Jarilla fin ; prix de gros, Bombay. — **Mexique :** 1934 à fin septembre 1953, Middling 15/16" ; depuis octobre 1953, Middling 1-1/32" ; prix de gros, Torreon. — **Pakistan :** 289 F Pendjab, prix de gros, Karachi. — **Pérou :** Tanguis, type 5 ; prix de gros, Lima. — **Turquie :** Acala, prix de gros, Adana. — **Etats-Unis : I** - Prix moyen à la production. **II** - Middling 15/16" ; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis ; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés. **III** - Middling 1-1/16" ; 1934 à fin juillet 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 10 marchés des Etats-Unis ; depuis août 1954, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés.

Table 21. - Wool : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Laine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United Kingdom III	United Kingdom IV	United Kingdom V	United States I	United States II	United States III	United States IV	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II	United States
	Clean basis — Laine lavée									Greasy basis Laine en suint		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Pence sterling/pound					U.S. cents/pound				Pence sterling/pound		Cents/lb.
1934-38	27	26	24	18	14	84.1	67.9	—	54.4	14	13	23 8
1947	64	61	57	40	30	124.2	103.5	—	85.8	31	28	[1]42.0
1948	102	94	84	50	34	164.6	101.7	45 0	123.4	39	36	49 2
1949	105	97	90	57	40	166.4	104 3	56.6	120.8	42	35	49 4
1950	172	163	151	110	91	199 2	140.8	103 9	155 4	82	72	62.1
1951	209	199	187	154	126	270 5	205.4	145 5	253 0	110	90	97.0
1952	136	126	110	76	64	165 3	117 5	81 5	125 2	58	52	54 1
1953	163	147	127	89	75	173.0	120 0	83 9	125 0	70	62	54 9
1954	143	128	117	93	77	170.6	117.1	84.0	130 0	70	60	53 9
1954 VIII	—	—	—	—	—	176.2	121 1	84 0	132.5	—	—	54 2
IX	136	125	116	96	79	177.1	122.0	84.0	132.5	70	60	52.8
X	131	118	110	88	73	171.2	119.6	84.0	132.5	70	57	52.2
XI	122	108	101	83	70	160 0	107 5	83 0	132.5	—	—	51 4
XII	128	114	106	86	72	155 6	113 5	82.0	134 1	67	56	50.5
1955 I	126	113	105	88	74	155 0	114 6	82 8	127 8	68	60	50 5
II	129	116	107	92	78	155 6	119 1	85.0	121 8	—	—	50 7
III	124	114	105	91	78	153.5	113 8	86.6	120.5	70	63	50 1
IV	120	112	103	91	79	149 5	109 5	87 0	120.5	73	65	48.7
V	120	112	103	91	80	147.5	107 2	87 0	120 5	—	—	46.9
VI	120	112	103	91	80	143.5	106.6	87 0	120.5	75	67	44.7
VII	114	107	98	86	76	142.5	108.6	87 0	120 5	74	65	44.0
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	138.5	106.9	90 0	120 5	—	—	42.8
IX	109	96	88	77	68	132.5	102.0	86.5	113 1	67	59	40.3
X	109	97	88	79	69	130 0	...	85 0	102.4	66	62	39.5
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	124.1	116.9	109 3	83.1	64.3	185 4	149.7	—	120.0	62.7	59.1	52.5
1947	236.2	224.7	210 3	147 3	110.9	273 8	228 1	—	189.2	116.6	102 8	[1]92 6
1948	376.8	349 5	310 7	186.3	125 7	362.9	224.2	99.2	272.1	146.2	131.8	108 5
1949	355 9	326.9	303.4	193 9	133.7	366.8	229 9	124 8	266.3	140 0	118.7	108.9
1950	443.6	420.4	388 4	282.7	234.7	439.2	310.4	229.1	342.6	210.7	185 8	136 9
1951	538.6	510 8	481.2	396.5	322.8	596.4	452.8	320.8	557 8	281 8	231 8	213.8
1952	349 8	324.1	282.9	195 2	164.6	364.4	259 0	179.7	276.0	149.2	133.7	119.3
1953	419.2	378.1	326.6	228.9	192.9	381.4	264 6	185 0	275 6	180 0	159.5	121.0
1954	368.5	329.4	300 0	238 0	198.0	376.1	258 2	185 4	286.6	180 0	154.3	118.8
1954 VIII	—	—	—	—	—	388.5	267 0	185.2	292.1	—	—	119.5
IX	349 8	321.5	298.4	246.9	203.2	390.4	269 0	185 2	292.1	180 0	154 3	116.4
X	336.9	303.5	282.9	226.3	187.8	377.4	263.7	185 2	292.1	180 0	146 6	115 1
XI	313.8	277.8	259.8	213.5	180 0	352.7	237.0	183 0	292.1	—	—	113.3
XII	329.2	293.2	272.6	221.2	185.2	343.0	250.2	180 8	295.6	172.3	144.0	111.3
1955 I	324.1	290.6	270.1	226.3	190.3	341.7	252.6	182 5	281.8	174.9	154.3	111.3
II	331.8	298.4	275.2	236.6	200.6	343.0	262.6	187.4	268 5	—	—	111.8
III	318.9	293.2	270.1	234.1	200 6	338.4	250 9	190 9	265.7	180.0	162.0	110 4
IV	308.6	288 1	264 9	234 1	203.2	329.6	241.4	191.8	265.7	187.8	167.2	107.4
V	308.6	288.1	264.9	234.1	205 8	325.2	236.3	191 8	265.7	—	—	103.4
VI	308.6	288.1	264.9	234.1	205.8	316 4	235 0	191 8	265.7	192.9	172 3	98 7
VII	293.2	275.2	252.1	221.2	195.5	314.2	239.4	191 8	265.7	190.3	167.2	97.0
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	305 3	235.7	198 4	265.7	—	—	94.4
IX	280.4	246.9	226.3	198 0	174.9	292.1	224.9	190 7	249.3	172.3	151 8	88.8
X	280.4	249 5	226.3	203.2	177.5	286.6	...	187.4	225 8	169.8	159.5	87.1

[1]From this year forward, season average (April-March).

[1]A partir de cette année, moyenne pour la campagne (avril-mars).

Clean basis

United Kingdom: **I** - 70's ; **II** - 64's ; **III** - 60's ; **IV** - 56's ; **V** - 50's Super, good, and average topmaking fleece and better grades of skirtings bought for combing: average price based on quotations from United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, adjusted to London costs. — **United States:** **I** - Territory, 64's, 70's, 80's, combing and staple, Boston; **II** - Native, 56's, combing and staple, Boston; **III** - Buenos Aires, 5's/6's (40/36's), scoured basis, in bond, Boston; **IV** - Montevideo super, 0's (58/60's), in bond, Boston.

Greasy basis

United Kingdom: **I** - Indian, Joria, first white, auction price, Liverpool. **II** - Pakistani, Vicanere, Bawalnagon, Lahore, etc., first white, auction price, Liverpool. **United States:** Shorn wool, average price received by farmers.

Laine dessuinteé

Royaume-Uni: **I** - Laines de 70 ; **II** - laines de 64 ; **III** - laines de 60 ; **IV** - laines de 56 ; **V** - laines de 50. « Super, good, and average topmaking fleece » et meilleures qualités de « skirtings » achetées pour le peignage ; prix moyen basé sur les ventes aux enchères au Royaume-Uni et dans les Dominions et ajusté au prix de revient à Londres. — **Etats-Unis:** **I** - Laines «Territory» de 64, 70 et 80, à peigner et longue, à Boston. **II** - Laines domestiques de 56, à peigner et longue, à Boston. **III** - Laines de 5/6 (40/36) de Buenos Aires, sur base de laine lavée à fond, en douane à Boston. **IV** - Laines de 0, (58/60) «Montevideo super », en douane, à Boston.

Laine en suint

Royaume-Uni: **I** - Laine indienne Joria, « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. **II** - Laine du Pakistan, Vicanere, Bawalnagon, Lahore etc., « first white », prix aux enchères, Liverpool. **Etats-Unis:** Laine de tonte, prix moyen à la production.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Années et mois	Flax — Lin	Hemp — Chanvre	Jute			Abaca	Henequen	Sisal
	Belgium	Italy	India	Pakistan	United Kingdom	United States		United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies locales							
	Francs/kg.	*Lire/ 100 kg.*	*Rupees/ 400 lb.*	*Pak. Rupees/ 400 lb.*	*£.s./ long ton*	*Cents/lb.*		*£.s./ long ton*
1934-38	11.71	417	32.68	—	18/9	7.1	4 8	21/9
1947	40 38	18 372	167 13	—	87/17	24.0	14 9	71/0
1948	44 05	27 507	195 63	—	100/7	28.2	15 8	95/0
1949	40.29	27 475	204 62	210 00	101/14	28.1	14.4	102/18
1950	38 96	26 788	210 00	150 00	116/2	26.5	12 5	146/10
1951	57 83	32 125	341.00	249.00	179/4	32.1	24.5	233/10
1952	43 19	33 664	189 00	134 00	112/16	24 6	18 2	153/15
1953	36 31	30 995	160 00	106.46	96/0	24 3	10 2	93/1
1954	38 18	28 000	177.91	[1]134.53	[1]102/7	18.6	8 8	...
1954 VIII	35 63	27 125	175 00	123 31	92/16	16 5	...	86/16
IX	36.68	28 625	175 00	138 67	99/4	17 0	8 5	75/4
X	37 70	30 125	170.00	147 81	104/16	17 3	8 5	72/14
XI	39 54	30 125	205 00	157.67	108/10	17.5	8 3	72/1
XII	39 15	30 125	195 00	159 75	116/10	18 0	7 3	70/2
1955 I	38 50	33 275	215 00	164.75	119/16	17 8	7.0	72/16
II	38 50	33 275	230 00	164 00	120/0	18 9	7 3	79/16
III	38.50	33 275	210 00	151 00	108/18	19 5	7 5	84/12
IV	38 50	33 275	205 00	149.00	103/16	19 0	8 3	80/16
V	38 00	33 275	185 00	138.81	94/0	19.3	[1]8 0	80/0
VI	39 00	33 275	185 00	130 50	90/0	18 5	[1]7 8	80/10
VII	39 00	33 275	185 00	126.38	90/0	18.4	[1]7 8	84/10
VIII	...	33 275	165.00	...	90/0	19.3	[1]7 8	85/0
IX	...	...	165.00	...	90/0	19 9	[1]8.2	84/18
X	...	...	170 00	...	[1]90/0	...	...	[1]81/0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.							
1934-38	41.6	26.9	6 7	—	9.0	15.6	10 5	10.4
1947	92 1	—	27 8	—	34 8	52.9	32 8	28.2
1948	100 5	47.8	32 6	—	39.8	62.2	34 8	37 7
1949	88.8	46 8	31 1	34 5	36.9	62 0	31 7	37.3
1950	77 9	42.9	24 3	24 6	32.0	58.4	27 6	40.4
1951	115 7	51.4	39.5	41.5	49 4	70.8	54 0	64 3
1952	86.4	53 9	21.9	22.3	31 1	54.2	40.1	42.4
1953	72.6	49 6	18 5	17 7	26.5	53 6	22.5	25 6
1954	76.4	44 8	20 6	[1]22 4	[1]28 2	41.0	19.4	...
1954 VIII	71.3	43 4	20.3	20.5	25 6	36.4	...	23 9
IX	73.4	45 8	20.3	23.1	27 3	37.5	18 7	20.7
X	75 4	48 2	19.7	24 6	28.9	38 1	18.7	20 0
XI	79.1	48.2	23.7	26.3	29 9	38 6	18.3	19 9
XII	78 3	48.2	22.6	26.6	32.1	39.7	16.1	19.3
1955 I	77 0	53.2	24.9	27.4	33.0	39 2	15.4	20 1
II	77 0	53.2	26.6	27.3	33.1	41.7	16.1	22 0
III	77.0	53.2	24.3	25.2	30.0	43 0	16 5	23 3
IV	77.0	53.2	23 7	24 8	28 6	41.9	[1]18 3	23 3
V	76.0	53.2	21.4	23.1	25.9	42 5	[1]17.6	22 0
VI	78 0	53.2	21.4	21.7	24.8	40 8	[1]17.2	23 2
VII	78 0	53 2	21.4	21.1	24 8	40 6	[1]17.2	22.3
VIII	...	53.2	19.1	...	24.8	42.5	[1]17.2	23.4
IX	...	...	19.1	...	24.8	43 9	[1]18.1	23.4
X	...	...	19.7	...	[1]24.8	...	...	[1]22.3

[1] Provisional.

Flax

Belgium: Scutched, average unit export value, f.o.b.; from January 1955, scutched, superior, average quality, Courtrai.

Hemp

Italy: " Emilia III corpo, " wholesale price, at warehouse, Bologna.

Jute

India: Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. — **Pakistan**: Raw, baled, export firsts, f.a.s. Chittagong; from July 1954, f.o.b. — **United Kingdom**: Raw, baled, Pakistan mill firsts, c. and f. Dundee. Through 1950, this series was called " First marks, c.i.f. Dundee" and was computed on a slightly different basis.

Abaca

United States: Davao I, Manila, landed New York.

Henequen

United States: Mexican, grade A, landed New York.

Sisal

United Kingdom: British East African, No. 1, spot price, c.i.f. London

[1] Chiffre provisoire.

Lin

Belgique : Teillé, valeur unitaire moyenne à l'exportation, f.o.b. ; depuis janvier 1955, teillé, qualité moyenne supérieure, Courtrai.

Chanvre

Italie : « Emilia III corpo », prix de gros, à l'entrepôt, Bologne.

Jute

Inde : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts », Calcutta, — **Pakistan** : Brut, en balles, « export firsts », f.a.s. Chittagong ; depuis juillet 1954, f.o.b. — **Royaume-Uni** : Brut, en balles, « mill firsts » du Pakistan, c. et f. Dundee. Jusqu'en 1950, cette série était dénommée « first marks, c.a.f. Dundee » et était calculée sur une base légèrement différente.

Abaca

Etats-Unis : Davao I, Manille, à quai New York.

Henequen

Etats-Unis : Mexicain, qualité A, à quai New York.

Sisal

Royaume-Uni : D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, prix du disponible, c.a.f. Londres.

Table 22. - Miscellaneous fibers : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 22. - Fibres diverses : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Années et mois	Silk — Soie			Rayon — Fibrane et rayonne					Nylon
				Staple — Fibrane				Filament — Rayonne	
	Italy	Japan	United States	Germany, W.	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	United States	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Lire/kg.	Yen/60 kg.	Cents/lb.	Marks/kg.	Yen/lb.	Pence/lb.	Cents/lb.	Cents/lb	Cents/lb.
1934-38	[1]86	[1]723	[1]164 7	[2]1.66	—	11 7	30 2	62 2	—
1947	4 495	—	[1]455.0	...	—	14.8	31.9	67.1	[3]255
1948	3 820	—	[1]260 0	[4]2.92	—	16.5	36.4	74 2	[5]255
1949	4 865	133 955	300 0	2.85	—	17.8	35 8	72.7	270
1950	5 855	153 082	349 4	2.78	177.6	18 6	36 1	74 8	270
1951	7 031	233 833	480 5	3.73	209 9	24.9	40 0	76 0	270
1952	6 733	225 681	515 6	3.48	128.3	26.8	39 7	72.3	270
1953	7 881	238 532	539 5	3.08	117 8	25.5	35 0	73 3	270
1954	6 577	227 150	492 0	2 95	116.0	24 0	34 0	75 0	270
1954 VIII	6 414	219 520	468 0	2.95	99 6	24 0	34 0	75.0	270
IX	6 456	221.000	483.0	2 95	98 7	24 0	34.0	75 0	270
X	6 414	213 370	475 0	2.95	94 5	24.0	34 0	75 0	270
XI	6 341	214 750	478.0	2.95	93 0	24 0	34 0	75 0	270
XII	6 300	206 267	460 0	2.95	95 2	24.0	34.0	75 0	270
1955 I	6 381	209 550	461 0	2.95	98.0	24 0	34 0	75 0	270
II	6 506	204 590	453 0	2.95	98.0	24 0	34 0	75 0	270
III	6 520	203 410	446 0	2.95	98.0	24.0	34 0	79 0	270
IV	6 672	208 600	456.0	2 95	98 0	24.0	34 0	80 0	270
V	6.914	206 180	458.0	2.95	93.0	24 0	34 0	80 0	270
VI	6 925	208 690	460.0	2 95	93 0	24.0	34.0	80 0	270
VII	7 055	218 280	476.0	2.95	100.0	24 0	34.0	80 0	270
VIII	7 325	214 620	485 0	2.95	100.0	24 0'	34 0	80 0	270
IX	7 535	207 550	458.1	2.95	100 0	24 0	34 0	80 0	270
X	7 369	200 192	448 7	...	...	...	34.0	80.0	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.								
1934-38	[1]533.1	[1]347 8	[1]363.1	[2]66.6	—	53 3	66.6	137 1	—
1947	—	—	[1]1 003.1	—	—	54 8	70.3	147 9	[3]562 2
1948	664.3	—	[1]573 2	[4]87 7	—	61.1	80.2	163 1	[5]562 2
1949	828 0	620 2	661 4	80 3	—	60 9	78 9	160 3	595.2
1950	936.8	708 7	770 3	66.2	108 8	47 8	79 6	164 9	595 2
1951	1 125.0	1 036.3	1 059.3	88 8	128 5	64 0	88.2	167 6	595 2
1952	1 077.3	1 044 8	1 136 7	82.8	78 6	68.9	87 5	159 4	595 2
1953	1 261.0	1 104 3	1 189 4	73 3	72.1	65 6	77.2	161 6	595.2
1954	1 052.3	1 051 6	1 084 7	70.2	71.0	61.7	75 0	165 3	595.2
1954 VIII	1 026.2	1 016.3	1 029.6	70 2	61.0	61.7	75.0	165 3	595 2
IX	1 033.0	1 023.1	1 064 8	70.2	60.4	61.7	75.0	165 3	595.2
X	1 026.2	987.8	1 047.2	70.2	57.9	61.7	75 0	165 3	595 2
XI	1 014.6	994 2	1 053 8	70.2	57 0	61 7	75.0	165 3	595 2
XII	1 008.0	954 9	1 014 1	70 2	58.3	61.7	75 0	165 3	595.2
1955 I	1 021.0	970.1	1 016.3	70.2	60 0	61 7	75 0	165 3	595 2
II	1 041.0	947.2	998 7	70.2	60 0	61.7	75.0	165.3	595.2
III	1 043.2	941 7	983.3	70 2	60 0	61 7	75 0	174 2	595 2
IV	1 067.5	965 7	1 005.3	70 2	60 0	61.7	75 0	176.4	595.2
V	1 106.2	945 5	1 009 7	70 2	57.0	61.7	75 0	176.4	595 2
VI	1 108.0	966.2	1 014.1	70.2	57 0	61 7	75.0	176 4	595.2
VII	1 128.8	1 010.6	1 049 4	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	595.2
VIII	1 172.0	993 6	1 069.2	70.2	61.2	61.7	75.0	176.4	595.2
IX	1 205.6	960.9	1 009.9	70.2	61.2	61.7	75 0	176.4	595 2
X	1 179.0	926.8	989.2	...	...	...	75.0	176 4	...

[1]Raw, 13/15 denier. — [2]1935-38. — [3]February through December. — [4]Average July-December. — [5]January through September.

Silk

Italy: Raw, extra, 20/22 denier, Milan. — **Japan:** Raw, grade A, 20/22 denier, Yokohama. — **United States:** Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.

Rayon - Staple

Germany, Western: Viscose, cotton type, bright, ex mill, North Rhine - Westphalia. — **Japan:** Bright, 1 1/2 denier, 1 3/4 staple. — **United Kingdom** Standard viscose, 1 1/2 denier, 1 7/16 staple. — **United States:** Viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Rayon - Filament

United States: Acetate, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

Nylon

United States: 30 denier, 10 filament, f.o.b. producer's plant.

[1]Grège, 13/15 deniers. — [2]1935-38. — [3]Février à fin décembre. — [4]Moyenne juillet-décembre. — [5]Janvier à fin septembre.

Soie

Italie : Grège, 20/22 deniers, extra, Milan. — **Japon :** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité A, Yokohama. — **Etats-Unis:** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, New York.

Fibrane

Allemagne occidentale: Fibrane viscose, type coton, brillante, sortie usine, Nord-Rhin - Westphalie. — **Japon:** Fibrane, brillante, 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 3/4, sortie usine. — **Royaume-Uni:** Fibrane viscose, standard 1 1/2 denier, fibre de 1 7/16. — **Etats-Unis:** Fibrane viscose, 1 1/2 denier, f.o.b. fabrique.

Rayonne

Etats-Unis: Rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

Nylon

Etats-Unis: 30 deniers, 10 fils, f.o.b. fabrique.

Table 23. - Rubber : Prices in selected countries | **Tableau 23. - Caoutchouc : Prix dans certains pays**

Year and month — Années et mois	Natural					Synthetic
	Indonesia	Malaya I	Malaya II	United Kingdom	United States	United States
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales					
	Rupiah cents per 1/2 kg.	*Straits cents per lb.*		*Sh/d per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*	
1934-38	[1]30.2	24.8	—	0/7 1/2	15.1	—
1947	37 3	37.3	35.8	1/0 1/2	21.0	18 5
1948	42.2	42.2	38.6	1/0 7/8	22.0	18.5
1949	38.2	38 2	34.7	0/11 3/4	17.6	18.5
1950	298.0	108.2	104 3	2/9 1/4	41.1	19 0
1951	466.0	169.6	156.8	4/2 3/4	59.1	25 0
1952	339 5	96.1	88.4	2/4 1/2	38.6	23 5
1953	259 0	67 4	62.6	1/7 7/8	24.2	23.0
1954	312.0	67.3	65.7	1/8 1/4	23.6	23 0
1954 VIII	294 0	67 2	66.3	1/8	23.3	23.0
IX	320 0	69 5	68.7	1/8 3/4	24 0	23.0
X	379.5	76.4	75 3	1/11 3/4	26.6	23.0
XI	390 0	81.8	80.1	2/1 3/8	28.1	23.0
XII	393.5	86.2	83.4	2/1 7/8	29.9	23.0
1955 I	524 0	99.0	95.4	2/5 3/8	33 9	23 0
II	506.5	99 1	96.3	2/5 1/8	34 9	23.0
III	468 0	88.1	86.1	2/2 1/8	31 0	23.0
IV	466.0	89 7	87 0	2/2 3/8	31 7	23.0
V	469.5	91.0	87 8	2/3 5/8	31.4	23.0
VI	586.5	105 3	96.9	2/8 7/8	34 8	23.0
VII	829 0	127 4	112.1	3/2	40.8	23 0
VIII	703 0	143.2	133.4	3/5 5/8	45 9	23.0
IX	615 0	...	...	3/6 3/8	...	...
X	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.					
1934-38	[1]33 2	31.6	—	33.4	33.3	—
1947	—	38 7	37.1	45.8	46.3	40.8
1948	—	43.7	40 0	47.7	48.5	40.8
1949	—	27 5	25.0	38.0	38.8	40 8
1950	—	77 9	75.1	85.5	90 6	41.9
1951	—	122.2	113.0	131.2	130 3	55.1
1952	—	69 2	63.7	72.9	85.1	51.8
1953	45.4	48.5	45.1	51.3	53 4	50.7
1954	54 7	48.5	47.3	51 9	52.0	50.7
1954 VIII	51 6	48 4	47 8	51.4	51.4	50 7
IX	56.1	50 0	49 5	53.4	52.9	50.7
X	66.6	55 0	54.2	61.1	58.6	50.7
XI	68 4	58 9	57.7	65.3	62 0	50.7
XII	69 0	62.0	60.1	66 5	65.9	50.7
1955 I	91 9	71.3	68.7	75.5	74.7	50 7
II	88 9	71 4	69.3	74 9	76.9	50.7
III	82.1	63.5	62.0	67 5	68.3	50.7
IV	81 8	64 6	62.6	67 8	69.9	50.7
V	82.4	65.6	63 2	70.1	69 2	50.7
VI	102 0	75.8	69.8	84.6	76.7	50.7
VII	145 4	91.7	80.7	97.7	89.9	50 7
VIII	123 3	103.1	96.1	106.1	101.2	50.7
IX	107 9	...	...	109 0	...	...
X	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1] 1937 and 1938 only.

Natural rubber

Indonesia: Export price, f.o.b. Djakarta, export duties included, except for 1937 and 1938; 1934-49 and 1952 through 1954, No. 1 R.S.S. 1950 and 1951 No. 1 R.M.A. ; from 1955, estate rubber.— **Malaya**: **I** - No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, Singapore; 1934-38, loose ; from 1947, in bales. **II** - No. 3 R.S.S., in bales, wholesale price, Singapore. — **United Kingdom**: No. 1 R.S.S., spot wholesale price, London. — **United States:** No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, New York.

Synthetic rubber

United States : GR-S, average wholesale price.

[1] 1937 et 1938 seulement.

Caoutchouc naturel

Indonésie : Prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta, droits d'exportation compris, sauf pour 1937 et 1938 ; 1934-39, et 1952 jusqu'à fin 1954, N° 1 R.S.S.; 1950 et 1951, N° 1 R.M.A. ; à partir de 1955, caoutchouc de plantation. — **Malaisie** : **I** - N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, Singapour ; 1934-38, en vrac ; depuis 1947, en balles. **II** - N° 3 R.S.S., en balles, prix de gros, Singapour. — **Royaume-Uni :** N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros du disponible, Londres. — **Etats-Unis :** N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, New York.

Caoutchouc synthétique

Etats-Unis : GR-S, prix de gros moyen.

Table 24. - Maritime freight rates :
A - Tramp shipping freight rates, selected commodities and routes

Tableau 24. - Taux de frets maritimes :
A - Taux de fret des tramps pour certains produits et routes

Year and month — Année et mois	GRAIN: United States-Gulf to: U.K. and Continent	United States-Gulf to: Antwerp/Hamburg	United States-Gulf to: West Coast of Italy	St. Lawrence to: U.K. and Continent	St. Lawrence to: Rotterdam	St. Lawrence to: West Coast of Italy	Northern Range to: U.K. and Continent	Northern Range to: Yugoslavia[1]	North Pacific to: U.K. and Continent	North Pacific to: Antwerp/Hamburg	North Pacific to: West Coast of Italy
	Rates in original currencies — Cours en monnaies originales										
	Sh/d sterling per long ton		U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d. Sterl. per long ton	U.S. dollars/ per long ton	Sh/d sterling per long ton		U.S. dollars per long ton	Sh/d sterling per long ton		
1938	...	14/1 1/6	...	[2,3]10/7 1/6	[3]13/0 1/3	...	13/9 2/3	...	[2]24/9 1/2	25/9	...
1950	[3]53/3 1/2	69/7	7.88	38/6	5.72	...	...	...	69/5	...	...
1951	[3]124/0 2/3	121/2	15.98	101/10	12.88	...	105/1	...	150/5	...	...
1952	[3]68/10	61/10	10.17	55/10	7.70	...	66/11	...	100/0	101/5	...
1953	[3]50/2	50/1	7.46	47/3	5.50	...	45/7 1/3	8.22	70/7	70/5	69/1 1/2
1954	59/5	55/5	...	51/3	7.70	51/10	54/11	9.74	81/8 1/2	61/1	65/10
1955 I	81/3 2/3	...	...	[5]74/0 2/3	8.07	...	74/10 2/3	12.42	137/1 2/3	...	95/0
II	83/0 1/3	73/0	11.20	[5]74/0	8.10	...	75/10 2/3	15.35	140/0	...	95/0
III	83/9	...	...	[5]74/0	7.28	...	77/1	...	137/1 2/3	[6]132/6	...
IV	85/2 1/2	71/6	...	63/10 3/4	8.19	...	80/7 1/2	...	—	[6]135/0	...
V	94/10 4/5	82/11 3/4	...	78/4	8.70	...	78/4	12.95	—	...	...
VI	93/7 3/5	92/3	...	78/7	[7]7.88	...	78/3 1/2	12.85	—	...	...
VII	92/9 6/7	85/0	...	76/5 6/7	9.95	...	77/2 3/7	...	105/4 2/7	...	...
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Cours en dollars des E.-U./t.m.										
1938	...	3.39	...	[2]2.58	3.13	...	3.32	...	[2]6.03	6.20	...
1950	7.34	9.59	7.76	5.30	5.63	...	...	...	9.56	...	...
1951	17.09	16.70	15.73	14.03	12.68	...	14.48	...	20.73	...	...
1952	9.48	8.52	10.01	7.69	7.58	...	9.22	...	13.78	13.97	...
1953	6.91	6.90	7.34	6.51	5.41	...	6.29	8.09	9.73	9.70	9.52
1954	8.19	7.64	...	7.06	7.58	7.14	7.57	9.59	11.26	8.42	9.07
1955 I	11.20	...	...	[5]10.20	7.94	...	10.32	12.22	18.90	...	13.09
II	11.44	10.06	11.02	[5]10.20	7.97	...	10.46	15.11	19.29	...	13.09
III	11.54	...	...	[5]10.20	7.17	...	10.62	...	18.92	[6]18.26	...
IV	11.74	9.85	...	8.80	8.06	...	11.11	...	—	[6]18.60	...
V	13.08	11.43	...	10.79	8.56	...	10.79	12.75	—	...	...
VI	12.90	12.71	...	10.83	[7]7.76	...	10.79	12.65	—	...	...
VII	12.78	11.71	...	10.54	9.79	...	10.64	...	14.52	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	GRAIN: River Plate to: U.K. and Continent	River Plate to: Antwerp/Hamburg	AUSTRALIA: Western to U.K. and Continent	AUSTRALIA: Eastern to U.K. and Continent	AUSTRALIA: Full Range to U.K. and Continent	SUGAR: Cuba to: U.K.	Cuba to: Rotterdam	San Domingo to United Kingdom	Mauritius to United Kingdom	Queensland to United Kingdom	GROUNDNUTS[8]: Gambia to U.K.	SOYBEANS: U.S. Gulf to Japan
	Rates in original currencies - Cours en monnaies originales											
	Sh/d sterling per long ton											U.S. dollars per long ton
1938	[2]21/6 1/2	25/2 1/4	32/2 3/4	...	[2]30/2	15/11 3/4	16/5 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
1950	48/8	46/1	69/10	76/5	70/10	60/1	67/7	53/10	55/7	84/3	89/11 1/2	...
1951	103/9	94/8	131/9	151/5 1/2	148/9	138/8	146/3	134/2	118/4	...	171/6 1/3	...
1952	63/8	62/6 1/2	95/0 3/4	102/7	96/5	87/2	87/9 1/2	89/11 1/2	66/6 2/3	102/10 2/3	133/10	13.19
1953	70/7 2/5	70/8	82/8	97/9	85/2	66/3	69/1 1/2	60/3	64/11	114/10	100/1 2/5	...
1954	82/3	78/11	80/3	90/4	87/0	71/1	78/8	67/5 1/4	71/9	113/6	...	12.78
1955 I	...	99/0 1/3	114/10	123/9	118/6	...	98/1 1/2	86/3	...	...	135/0	13.97
II	95/0	94/0	112/11	[9]23/11 1/7	117/0	112/6	111/6	...	...	[9]168/4	135/0	14.38
III	100/0	95/5	112/6	...	...	110/0	103/10 2/3	...	...	[9]132/6	135/0	14.20
IV	90/0	78/5 1/2	...	94/0	94/0	...	100/0	[10]122/6	[9]80/0	[9]118/4	...	14.63
V	100/7 3/4	90/6	114/2	113/11 1/7	114/7	98/9	99/0	[10]94/2	[9]82/6	[9]147/6	...	15.88
VI	107/6	.	114/2	123/8	121/7	...	...	[10]107/6	[9]93/0	[9]158/9	...	17.38
VII	109/0 4/7	93/5 1/7	117/2 5/7	128/4 5/7	123/6	...	...	...	[10]91/0	[10]160/0	...	17.40
	Rates in U.S. dollars/m.t. - Cours en dollars des E.-U./t.m.											
1938	[2]5.24	6.06	7.76	...	[2]7.10	3.85	3.96	...	...	...	...	...
1950	6.71	6.35	9.62	10.53	9.76	8.28	9.31	7.42	7.66	11.61	12.40	...
1951	14.30	13.04	18.15	20.87	20.50	19.11	20.15	18.49	16.31	...	23.63	...
1952	8.77	8.62	13.10	14.13	13.29	12.01	12.10	12.40	9.17	14.31	18.44	12.98
1953	9.73	9.74	11.39	13.47	11.74	9.13	9.52	8.30	8.94	15.82	13.79	...
1954	11.33	10.87	11.06	12.45	11.99	9.79	10.84	9.30	9.89	15.64	...	12.58
1955 I	...	13.64	15.82	17.05	16.33	...	13.52	11.88	...	...	18.60	13.75
II	13.09	12.95	15.56	17.08	16.12	15.50	15.36	...	...	[9]23.19	18.60	14.15
III	13.78	13.15	15.50	...	...	15.16	14.31	...	...	[9]18.26	18.60	13.98
IV	12.40	10.81	...	12.95	12.95	...	13.78	[10]16.88	[9]11.02	[9]16.31	...	14.40
V	13.87	12.47	15.73	15.70	15.79	13.61	13.64	[10]12.98	[9]11.37	[9]20.32	...	15.63
VI	14.81	...	15.73	17.04	16.75	...	...	[10]14.81	[9]12.81	[9]21.87	...	17.11
VII	15.02	12.87	16.16	17.69	17.02	...	...	...	[10]12.54	[10]22.05	...	17.13

NOTE : Table prepared from basic data supplied by the Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, Germany.

[1]Excluding United States shipping ; rates for United States ships are some 50-60 percent higher than rates shown. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Original quotations in sh/d. sterling per quarter (480 lb.). — [4]Sh/d. sterling per long ton. — [5]From the winter harbor of St. John (through 20 March 1955). — [6]From British Columbia to Antwerp/Rotterdam. — [7]For two consecutive trips. — [8]Bulk, unshelled. — [9]Bulk. — [10]Bagged.

NOTE : Tableau préparé d'après des données de base fournies par le Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden (Allemagne).

[1]Non compris les services de navigation des Etats-Unis ; les taux de fret pour les bateaux américains sont supérieurs de 50 à 60 pour cent aux taux indiqués. — [2]1934-38. — [3]Cours originaux en shillings et pence sterling par 480 lb. — [4]Shillings et pence sterling par tonne longue. — [5]Du port d'hiver de Saint-Jean (N.-B.) (jusqu'au 20 mars 1955). — [6]De la Colombie britannique à Anvers/Rotterdam. — [7]Pour deux voyages consécutifs. — [8]Arachides en vrac, non écossées. — [9]En vrac. — [10]En sacs.

Table 24. - Maritime freight rates :
B - Index numbers of ocean freight rates, selected countries

Tableau 24. - Taux de frets maritimes :
B - Indices des frets maritimes pour certains pays

1953 = 100

Year and month — Année et mois	DENMARK	GERMANY	NORWAY		SWEDEN		UNITED KINGDOM				
	Dry Cargo	General	Dry Cargo		Dry Cargo	Grain	General	Grain	Sugar	Fertilizers	Average
	Trip Charter		Trip Charter	Time Charter	Trip Charter		Trip Charter				Time Charter
1950	88	107 [1]	97	111	78	64	98	...	...	...	...
1951	148	156	201	308	147	123	203	...	...	...	...
1952	118	125	128	169	111	87	129	126	124	121	165
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	105	105	106	117	104	...	111	109	118	106	118
1955 I	123	128	137	183	124	...	148	155	141	...	189
II	122	128	140	191	120	...	155	160	165	150	204
III	122	123	133	191	119	...	147	151	157	143	188
IV	122	120	131	163	118	...	142	142	146	...	169
V	125	124	142	206	124	...	158	166	154	136	205
VI	...	129	149	205	135	...	165	168	173	162	223
VII	...	...	...	...	140	...	168	165	181	—	241

NOTE : Table prepared from data supplied by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The index numbers were recalculated on the base 1953 = 100, for the purpose of international comparability. All indices refer to tramp shipping, except those for Germany, which also include rates by liner.

[1] October-December.

Denmark : Weighted average of quotations for commodities carried by Danish ships to and from Danish ports. The routes selected are given equal weights within each commodity.

Germany : Weighted average of quotations by ships of all flags to and from Lübeck and ports between Antwerp and Hamburg.

Norway : Trip charter : weighted average of quotations for selected commodities carried by ships of all flags on selected routes of the world. Routes are given equal weights within each commodity. Time charter : average, for charters running less than a year, of oil burning (including diesel) vessels of 9,000 - 11,000 dead weight tons.

United Kingdom : Only quotations in sterling are included. Trip charter-general : weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships were engaged in 1951, except the U.K. — Elbe/Brest route. Averages for routes and commodities are determined on the basis of freight revenue earned by the U.K. tramp fleet in 1951. Time charter: includes only quotations for vessels of 8,000 tons and over, dead weight, except coal-fired steamers, engaged either in round voyages or for periods of not more than nine months. Steamers and motor vessels are given equal weights.

NOTE : Tableau préparé d'après des données fournies par le Bureau de statistique des Nations Unies. Les indices ont été recalculés sur la base 1953 = 100 aux fins de la comparabilité internationale. Tous les indices se rapportent aux transports par tramps, sauf pour l'Allemagne dont les indices comprennent aussi les taux des lignes régulières.

[1] Octobre-décembre.

Danemark : Moyenne pondérée des taux pour les marchandises transportées par des navires danois en provenance et à destination des ports danois. Les routes choisies ont été affectées d'une valeur uniforme pour chaque produit donné.

Allemagne : Moyenne pondérée des taux pour navires battant tous pavillons à destination et en provenance de Luebeck et des ports entre Anvers et Hambourg.

Norvège : Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux pour certaines marchandises transportées par navires battant tous pavillons, sur certaines routes du monde. Les routes ont été affectées d'une valeur uniforme pour chaque produit donné. Affrètements à temps : moyenne pour les affrètements de moins d'un an de navires chauffant au mazout (y compris le diesel), de 9 000 à 11 000 tonnes dw.

Royaume-Uni : Ne comprend que les taux en sterling. Affrètements au voyage : moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les routes du monde importantes en 1951 pour la flotte britannique de tramps, à l'exception de la route Royaume-Uni-Elbe/Brest. Les moyennes pour les routes et les produits sont déterminées sur la base du revenu de la flotte britannique de tramps en 1951. Affrètements à temps : ne comprend que les taux pour navires de 8 000 tonnes dw et plus, à l'exception des navires chauffant au charbon, pour des affrètements aller et retour ou des affrètements ne dépassant pas neuf mois. Les navires à vapeur et à moteur ont été affectés de la même valeur.

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